

All-star scorers meet in UNICEF world match

By a Jerusalem Star Staff Writer

THE CHIFFERING has barely died away on the 1982 World Cup, and already we are to be treated to another delicacy of international soccer, beamed straight to our living rooms. On Saturday, 7 August, the world's leading players will meet in a benefit match that should be just as exciting as the battles of Madrid.

The world's top 30 soccer stars, representing 21 countries, will play in the World All-Star Match, divided into two teams: one representing Europe and one the rest of the world. They will meet for the benefit of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), at Giants Stadium in New Jersey, USA.

The historic all-star game will be the first ever televised internationally. It will be seen in over 50 countries, including Jordan, by some 400 million people. They will be treated to the magic of legendary stars like Pelé, who will captain the non-European, West German Kaizer Franz Beckenbauer, captain of the European team; Brazil's Zico, Italy's Paolo Rossi-top scorer in this year's World Cup; and Karl-Heinz Rummenigge, the European footballer of the year, who might participate in this match even despite his thigh injury.

The non-European all-stars will include an Arab player—Kuwaiti Faisal Al-Mubaihi, who was one of the luminaries of the World Cup and the highly rated Cameroon goalkeeper Thomas N'Komo, whose goal was beaten only once in Madrid.

Inspiring example. Aside from its sheer entertainment value, this match is a highly important platform for UNICEF, which will take the opportunity to inform the world about the situation of mothers and children in developing countries, raise funds and inspire the

public at large to follow the example of the soccer stars and translate concern for children into action.

As James P. Grant, UNICEF's executive director, said when the project was first announced: "This match is being held at a time when the situation of millions of children in developing countries is particularly bleak. Because of the enormous appeal of soccer, I can think of no event which will bring greater world-wide awareness to other organizations involved in making this spectacular game an outstanding success."

All net proceeds from the game's gate receipts, international television broadcasts, sponsorships and other miscellaneous sources, will go to UNICEF. The money will be used to help finance UNICEF's many activities on behalf of needy children in developing countries, both emergency aid and long-range projects in education, health care, nutrition and basic services.

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Two Canadian flyers left Montreal, Sunday in an attempt to set an around-the-world speed record and raise money for cancer research. The pilots, Andre Daemen, 22, and Don Muir, 26, took off in their single engine Cessna 210 from Montreal's Dorval Airport. Daemen, a flying instructor, and Muir, a Bush pilot, hope to complete the circumnavigation in six days, five hours. That would break the existing mark of seven days, held by Seattle lawyer Robert Muckelstone. The two will have fewer rest stops and carry less fuel for greater airspeed. They hope to raise one million dollars for cancer research during the flight. The plane is the smallest type that could make such a trip and carries hand-written messages and stickers from sponsors and well-wishers across Canada.

Ken Rosewall, the legendary Australian tennis star, captured first prize, Monday in the 15,000-dollar Almsden Grand Masters championships at the Orange Lawn Tennis Club. Rosewall, a four-time Wimbledon finalist, defeated American Gene Scott, 6-1, 6-4, in the final of a three-day event. The Australian won 1,450 dollars, while Scott, who up set top-seeded Mal Anderson of Australia in the semi-finals, won \$2,250. "I was a little nervous at the start," said the 47-year-old Rosewall, who survived three break points in the first game. "The Grand Masters champion dropped only 11 games in three rounds. Scott, 44, was a former member of the U.S. Davis Cup team in the 1960s.

Champion Jiro Watanabe of Japan scored a ninth round technical knockout over Gustavo Balles of Argentina in Osaka, Japan, Thursday in a fight to retain his World Boxing Association junior bantamweight title.

Two Romanian athletes successfully smashed the world record in the women's long jump this week. The Romanian daily newspaper Sportul reported Val Pionescu won the title at the National Track and Field Championships with a leap of 7.20 metres, the newspaper said. Pionescu, 22, a bronze medalist in the European Indoor Championships in Milan last winter, made the record jump on her last attempt. The mark of 7.20 metres was set against a headwind of 0.3 metres per second, Sportul said.

Franco Unferli of Italy won the British motorcycle Grand Prix on a Suzuki, Sunday, and strengthened his lead in the 500 cc world championship standings. Freddie Spencer of the United States was second on a Honda, and Graeme Crosby of New Zealand was third on a Yamaha. American rider Kenny Roberts, who had been pressing Unferli for the world championship lead, crashed out of the race on the first lap. He was hospitalized with a broken right arm. Martin Winmer of West Germany was the 250 cc event on a Yamaha. French Jean Francois Baldé on Kawasaki won the 350 cc event on a Honda. The Dutch team, Egbert Streufers and B. Schellens won the sidecar heat.

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Ghana confirmed that they will participate in the 26th Merdeka (Independence) Anniversary Football Tournament in Kuala Lumpur. Football Association of Malaysia (FAM) secretary, Ali Mubarek told reporters, Saturday, Pakistan, however, informed the Football Association of Malaysia that it is unable to make it this year. Ghana, the 1982 African Nations Cup champion was invited as a last-minute replacement. Eight other countries—Malaysia, Senegal, South Korea, Indonesia, Sabah, Malaya, Thailand, Singapore and India—will also be taking part in the tournament, which starts tomorrow.

Horse racing

It's a saddening thing

By Jihad Saqr

Jerusalem Star Staff Writer

AMMAN—A saddening thing happened when this reporter was enquiring about the Royal Racing Club in Murka, which used to organize horse races for all professional and amateur categories every Sunday during the summer.

Calling the club to ask about this summer's activities, he was answered by a Korean worker who managed to convey the information that the club no longer exists, and that the racetrack had been sold to a construction company to build a housing complex.

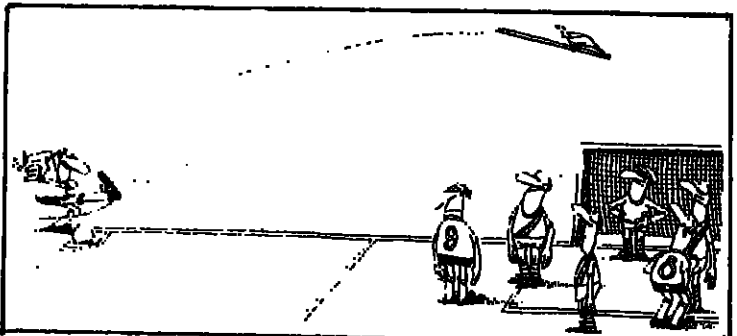
What is surprising is that no publicity accompanied the selling of the track.

The club grounds were the only ones available for horse and camel racing. This sport is very popular in Jordan, and the club was a regular gather-

ing spot for racing fans and horse lovers. Each Sunday during the hot afternoons of summer the club would swarm with people—naïves and visitors—who came to spend a few hours watching, betting against the odds, meeting friends and chatting.

Unfortunately, it seems that this sport will not see the light again in Jordan for some time. The great number of fans will have to find another way to spend their Sunday afternoons, without the excitement of cheering the winning horse and jockey at the racing track.

Worst of all, there will be much less chance for visitors to see a beautiful animal, the Arabian horse, whose fame and breed has been treasured all over the world. Is the Arabian disappearing from our lives, like the myths that have surrounded its history for ages?



Tennis Open starts 4 Sept.

By a Jerusalem Star Staff Writer

AMMAN—The Jordanian Open tennis tournament will start on 4 September at the Royal Automobile Club courts, a spokesman for the Jordan Tennis Federation (JTF) said on Monday.

The final rounds of the Open, which includes men's singles, women's singles, men's doubles and mixed doubles, will be held on 10 September.

The championship is open to the public; applications to participate should be submitted no later than 27 August. Participants will attend a meeting, two days before the start of the tournament, organized by JTF to set rules and timetables, and for orientation.

Swimmers from 7-71 meet

By a Jerusalem Star Staff Writer

AMMAN—It was a record-breaking event but only insofar as Jordan is concerned. Fifty-nine swimmers participated in 19 races in the Jordan Swimming Championship Friday, at the sports centre in the Amman Crown Hotel.

The Olympic-size swimming pool was thrashed with competition among the swimmers, aged from seven years up to 71. That's right—one of the aquatic competitors was the eternally youthful Abu Martin, well known to swimming enthusiasts in Jordan. Despite his repeated failure in attempts to gain a good position in the men's events, Abu Martin was awarded the "Elders' Swimming Cup", after which he displayed his vigour in an exhibition for the enthusiastic crowd.

The times recorded in the meet included six new Jordanian records, but were actually fairly disappointing.

Following is a table of the winners:

Men:	Time
50m butterfly	Samir Ghawab (0:33.60)
100m backstroke	Alkham Mubaidin (1:22.4)
100m freestyle	Ahmed Abdel Rahman (1:06.18)
200m breaststroke	Hassan Mubaidin (3:23.92 (new record))
200m freestyle	Hisham Hawari (2:42.81)
200m individual medley	Hassan Mubaidin (3:00.22)
Women:	Time
50m backstroke	Rahel Doleh (0:49.29)
100m backstroke	Yana Shuqun (Unopposed)
100m freestyle	Munt Abdul Rahman (1:27.03)
200m individual medley	Mal Boudar (1:46.11)
100m individual medley	Janet Damerjan (1:32.16)
200m freestyle	Rahel Doleh (2:06.33)
Junior:	Time
50m backstroke (10 years, boys)	Rahel Doleh (0:47.21)
50m freestyle (12 years, boys)	Omar Azzeh (0:37.89)
50m breaststroke (12 years, boys)	Rahel Doleh (0:48.63)
50m freestyle (12 years, girls)	Lama Doleh (1:00.64)
50m breaststroke (12 years, girls)	Rahel Doleh (0:59.71)
100m freestyle (14 years, boys)	Rahel Doleh (1:11.79 (new record))
100m individual medley (14 years, boys)	Ali Al-Wazni (1:40.65 (new record))
200m individual medley (14 years, boys)	Ali Al-Wazni (3:16.70)
50m breaststroke (16 years, girls)	Rima Abu Mansour (0:46.54)
100m freestyle (16 years, girls)	Lubna Al-Dajani (1:42.43)
100m freestyle (16 years, boys)	Imad Al-Wazni (1:07.64 (new record))
100m breaststroke	Khaled Al-Kurdi (1:27.23 (new record))

Wahdat gives Amman a rude awakening, 6-4

AMMAN (Star)—Two minutes away from victory...but then a header from Wahdat's midfielder Nader Za'ar crushed Amman's hopes of winning the first championship in its six-year history, that of the F.A. Trophy.

The F.A. final Friday afternoon pitted Amman against Wahdat in a match that turned out to be a dramatic one, especially after Amman's Samer Barakat scored one goal after 11 minutes. After that, Wahdat continued to



However, one can hope for better from the young swimmers in the future.

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JORDAN IN BRIEF

The Moroccan Women's Volleyball team ended its visit to Jordan with a second victory over the Jordanian Women's National Team, this week. The Moroccan won three sets to one 15-11, 11-15, 15-10 after a dazzling performance cheered by spectators in University of Jordan Sports Centre Friday. The first match ended 3-0 for the Moroccan.

An international seminar in track and field training, organized by the International Track and Field Federation opened Sunday at Al-Husseini Youth City in Amman. Forty students from five countries, including Jordan, are attending the seminar. Two American experts, Fred Whitel and Billy Halk, will lecture the students at the seminar, which will last for two weeks.

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Hussein warns against threats to Arab unity

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Wednesday warned that Jordan "will have no mercy for anyone harming our unity, national security, stability and our serious and objective endeavour to confront the aftermath" of the Lebanese crisis.

In a nationwide radio and television address on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of his accession to the throne, Hussein said Israel's "most dangerous weapon" against the Arab Nation was its "tactic of creating suspicion among brothers" in an attempt to "dismantle the ties binding (members of) the Jordanian-Palestinian family."

IN BRIEF

VIENNA—The PLO's representative to Austria condemned the terrorist attack that left six people dead in Paris, saying it was a "shocking and barbaric" act.

TEL AVIV—Prime Minister Begin was quoted as saying he plans to step down from the premiership in two years, the daily Yedioth Ahronoth said.

LARNACA—A French Navy warship docked here awaiting orders to proceed to Beirut for peace-keeping operations. Other ships are reported due later.

ROME—President Sandro Pertini asked Giovanni Spadolini to form a new government to replace the former premier's five-party coalition cabinet. Spadolini told reporters he would begin consultations with political leaders later in the day.

PARIS—Oil consumption among major industrialized nations fell 7 per cent in the first quarter of 1982 from the same period of 1981, to 371 million tons, the International Energy Agency said. It attributed the decline to low economic growth, greater energy efficiency and use of alternative sources.

ISTANBUL—Patriarch Shenork Kaloustian, spiritual leader of the Armenian Orthodox Church, pleaded for an end to attacks on Turkish targets by "these misguided and fanatical elements."

LOS ANGELES—Film star Henry Fonda remains in serious condition in hospital and a family spokesman says the outlook is not good.

RICHMOND—Convicted murderer Frank J. Coppola was executed in Virginia's electric chair just one hour after the U.S. Supreme Court granted the former policeman's handwritten plea for a speedy death. It was the fifth execution in the U.S. since 1976.

LONDON—Southern England was without national newspapers after electricity refused to work to allow supporters for striking workers in the state-run health service.

He urged "every member of this family" to demonstrate "awareness, clarity of vision and the resolution and determination" to deny the enemy the "opportunity to achieve these designs."

The reality we are facing dictates upon us, more than ever before, to embark on a path of genuine and organic cohesion and unity, thus establishing a solid base upon which all the enemy's designs will be destroyed," he added.

"We are determined to be firm with anyone infiltrating our ranks to cast doubt, provoke or instigate feelings other than those expressed in the proper context of steadfastness, construction and unity," the King warned.

Hussein said Jordan will continue to advocate "the consolidation of national unity on strong and firm bases and the strengthening of the internal front in all fields of life, especially in defence."

The government will "soon begin training the People's Army... so that people and the armed forces become one big defensive force," he added.

After referring to Jordan's long and honourable history of defending the Palestinian and Arab cause, the King said Jordan believed all Arab land was worth defending by all the Arab states.

"We have always responded to the call for help from every brotherly people," he said. "Jordan has never failed to attend every Arab meeting or fulfill its commitments. We have openly, with clarity and subjectivity, expressed our opinion on every issue pertaining to the Arab Nation, because the threatened Arab destiny has always had precedence."

"We have not let an opportunity go, or a gleam of hope escape without consulting every Arab leader, or trying to find out what was in the Arab mind or conscience."

"Many a time we have warned against discord in the ranks, disintegration in Arab unity, involvement in peripheral squabbles, insistence on the classification of Arabs and describing them with adjectives that only reflect inability and ill-felling."

"Whoever believes that any of us is safe from the enemy is naïve, irrespective of his station and ability, because our enemy does not discriminate between the rich and the poor, the near and the distant or between one regime and another."

Hussein condemned Israel's occupation of the whole of Palestine and neighbouring Arab countries, and the desecration of land, holy places; and

the threats designed against the existence and future of the people.

Major excerpts of the speech follow: (continued on page 8)

Israelis attack, as Habib nears evacuation deal

By a Jerusalem Star Staff Writer and news agency reports

ISRAELI JETS attacked the West Beirut enclave of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) Wednesday, as the United States appeared close to a final deal on evacuating the PLO's trapped guerrillas from the Lebanese capital.

The planes swooped down in rapid dive-bombing sorties at noon local time (100 GMT), setting fires and sending clouds of smoke spiraling over several parts of West Beirut.

Guerrillas fired ground-to-air missiles and anti-aircraft guns but none came close to the divebombers, each of which released several tonnes of the heat-seeking missiles.

It was the third straight day of aerial attack, despite a breakthrough in diplomatic efforts to arrange a peaceful PLO pullout from the Western half of the Lebanese capital.

Lebanon's state and privately owned radios said the planes hit the Chatila and Bourj El-Barajneh refugee camps as well as the Fakihani area, which houses Amal's command headquarters. The air strikes followed a one-hour clash between Israeli tanks and guerrilla forces in central Beirut.

Meanwhile, U.S. presidential envoy, Philip C. Habib was reported to have made good progress in talks with Israeli leaders Wednesday, but disputes over details were reportedly holding up final agreement.

"The talks were good. We made progress," said Uri Port, Prime Minister Menachem Begin's spokesman, after two long sessions, totalling six hours, between Habib and Begin, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Defence Minister Ariel Sharon.

India's only condition for agreeing to host the conference is that this be the desire of the movement, Aiyar said. He said the consensus could be determined in different ways, and "the rather obvious way is for the foreign ministers to meet, and discuss the matter."

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Hassan lauds PLO leaders

AMMAN—Jerusalem should become a symbol in the Arab World to create strength and unity. His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan said this week.

In a wide-ranging interview, Hassan stressed the need for the proposed Arab summit to concentrate on the essential issues of the time, such as Jerusalem and the occupied territories.

Prince Hassan praised the courage of the PLO leaders in their attempts to end the crisis in Lebanon and their moves towards a political solution to

the region's problems. All forces should be withdrawn from the country to give the Lebanese the opportunity, under international supervision, of rebuilding their nation, he said.

It was vital, he said, that the tragedy of Lebanon be remembered and the Palestinian people and the Arab states look ahead to the next phase of the political struggle, to resolve the problems and attain peace in the Middle East.

Arab self-reliance must emerge militarily in terms of joint strategic thinking, and joint action and the priority for the coming decade had to be the establishment of an Arab identity and the self-reliance which was essential to peace.

Hassan said it would be impossible to create an area of stability as long as the Palestinian people were without a homeland. He criticised U.S. policy, which supported self-determination for Afghanistan and the Falklands but which ignored the rights of the Palestinians.

There would be little hope for American credibility in the Middle East unless Washington's position on Palestine and the Palestinians changed drastically, he said. American attitudes were making it impossible for the Palestinian leadership.

Looking at the Gulf and its resources, Prince Hassan said polarization of the area should be avoided. Divisions caused by superpower dreams of influence had to be stopped and unity forged among the Gulf countries and the rest of the Arab World, he said.

Jordan could assist greatly in helping to create unity. Because of its geopolitical position it had experience in certain spheres of influence which could be put to good use, Hassan said.

Turning to the human aspect of international affairs, Prince Hassan said it was the responsibility of the international community and the United Nations to recognise and protect minorities. Politics should be used to serve the people and better their way of life, he said.

(Turn to page 6 for interview)

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Director General & Editor-in-Chief
Mahmoud El-Sherif

Responsible Editor
Abdel Salam El Tarawneh

Editor
Masz D. Shukayr

Managing Editor
Steven K. Ross

Managing Director
Tawfiq Kiwan

Advertising Manager
Youssef Ammar

Editorial, Administration & Advertising offices: AD-DUSTOUR Building, Al Hussein Ibn Ali Street, Shmeisani, Amman, Jordan.

P.O. BOX 891 TELEPHONE 84153/4, 87177/8/9, 89163/4 TELEX 21382 MEDIA JO.

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Editorial

A sad reflection

FILTERING THROUGH the smoke and dust of beleaguered Beirut this week were a few rays of hope that a solution, albeit only temporary, might be found to alleviate the suffering of the Palestinians and the people of Lebanon. Moves to reconvene the Arab summit suspended last November, the moderation demonstrated by Yasser Arafat, the apparent success of Philip Habib in reaching agreement over the withdrawal of the PLO forces and the mounting criticism throughout the world of Israel's blitzkrieg of Beirut, all add up to the suggestion that, at last, something concrete is being achieved.

Regrettably, most solutions of the world's ills appear to be temporary. A sudden, shocking crisis is needed before any of the myriad international bodies, apparently in constant session, are forced into finding a means to peace. But the heavy sighs of relief which will accompany the last bomb falling on Beirut will not signal the end of the problem. Lebanon is only a side-effect.

There will never be a comprehensive peace in the Middle East until the question of Palestine and Palestinian rights is answered. While Israel continues to occupy Jerusalem and the other territories through military power, and continues to hold the threat of that power over the heads of her neighbours, there will be no stability in the region.

The dispersal of the PLO may call a halt temporarily to the fighting, but it will not scatter the Palestinian people as a whole or destroy their determination to win their rightful place, geographically and in every other sense, in the land of their birth.

The indecision of the United States is nothing new. The apparent disregard of the present administration for the

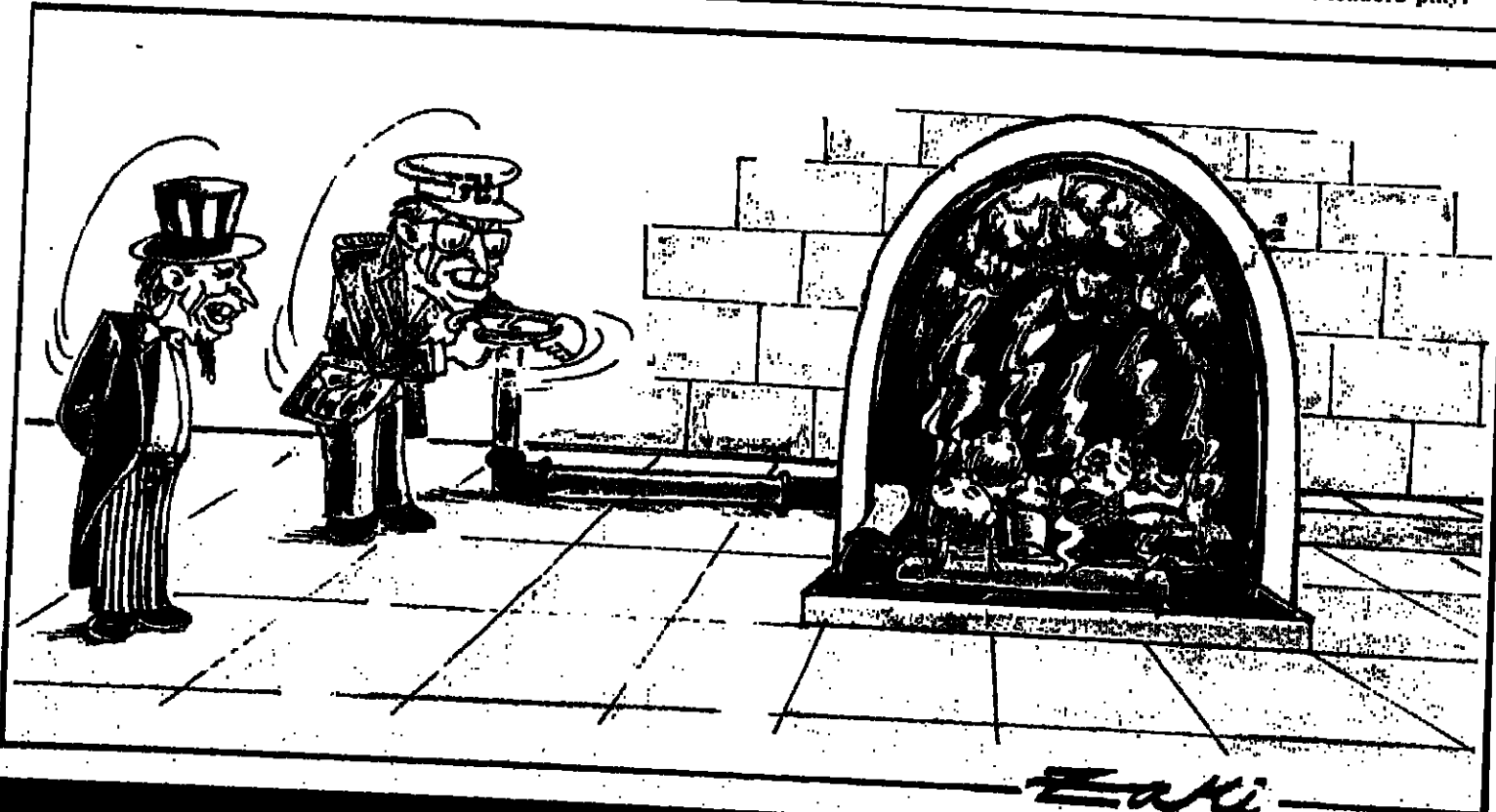
rights of millions of Palestinians and Lebanese is a disgrace. It is difficult for any right-thinking human being to reconcile President Reagan's near-hysterical support for the opposition in Poland, his support for Britain over the frozen Falklands and his bolstering of an oppressive regime in El Salvador with his disdain for the suffering of the people of Lebanon.

Can it really be the fear of losing the Jewish vote in the U.S. which makes the leaders of this mighty nation pour billions of dollars a year in economic and military backing for the little old men of Tel Aviv? Do the Israelis play such an important role in overall military strategy in the Middle East that they can be excused nearly everything?

The Arab summit might well approach the U.S. to discover what thoughts exist in the White House as to the future of the Palestinians and where Israel's borders are supposed to be drawn. The Arab leaders must, as Omei Prince Hassan stated in an interview this week, shake their responsibilities this time. They must make their own felt.

According to reports from Paris, Chairman Yasser Arafat has suggested an international conference "to deal with the Palestinians will go in the long term." That is a reflection on us all. One would have thought also it might strike a chord in the heart of Israel. Was it not Moses said of the Jews to the Pharaoh, "Let my people go."

Prince Hassan also spoke of the need for the international community to recognise that politics should be people. Sadly, it is usually the people, especially the defenceless ones, who suffer most in the power games of the world's leaders play.



In The Jerusalem Star 16 years ago

A letter from Abe Nathan

EARLIER THIS WEEK we received a letter, posted from Paris, but typed on the personal letterhead, and signed by the "Israeli" "peace-pilot," Abe Nathan, of 1 Esther Hamalka St. Tel Aviv.

Abe Nathan informed us that he is writing "editors, writers, politicians, and other influential people" in the "Arab World" with the hope that "this will provide a reconciliation between us, which I am sure would help to bring about an understanding and an exchange of views between us."

Nathan's letter is too long to reproduce in whole, but in summary he declares his desire to bring "the Jew and Arab back together," and express confidence, despite attacks, that "I've found a way for our government to sit and discuss all the problems that exist between us, a solution will be found."

Nathan's letter, "We reached agreement with the Jewish people, and we had cause for hope, because we lost six million Jews at the hands of the Nazis. I feel more than ever convinced that we could easily find a common language between the Jews and the Arab, who have for centuries in the past lived in peace with each other."

He then recapitulates his various flights, etc. Nathan declares that he has come "to the conclusion that today it is necessary for my government to make a gesture of goodwill towards the Arab governments and the refugees. Very shortly I shall circulate a 'peace position' wherein I will elaborate what gestures I think my government should make."

Nathan assesses his own significance, stating that after his flight to Paris he "captured the imagination of the young and old. When I returned I was able to convince them that the Arabs were not

the barbarians that we have been made to feel they were for the past 18 years."

Now convinced that "there can be no peace unless we (Israel) pay a price, and I believe this price can be paid," Nathan calls for joint effort to reconcile Arab and Jew "before the disasters of economic collapse and war confront us."

We have called attention to this letter and decided to answer it in the form of an editorial. Inasmuch as we are now ready to consider publicly and not in secret, the voice of a growing minority current among the Zionists who recognize that their position is ultimately untenable, both economically and militarily, and are seeking new avenues to sustain their usurpation.

Nathan makes an interesting attempt to explain what is in fact a simple fact: that he does not specify

who fits what role. If the Arabs are to be analogized to the Germans then the man is thoroughly hopeless and even this editorial is a waste, but if the analogy signifies his recognition, however off-hand, of Zionist racism, and criminality then we are prepared to detail what is the only conceivable peaceful solution to the Palestine problem.

The issue is not "bringing Jew and Arab back together." Jews, as Nathan's anecdotes, have always found refuge and tolerance in the Arab World. The problem is Zionism and the criminal edifice it erected a state with which to usurp the land and labour of the Palestine Arabs, and construct an artificial culture, alien to the region.

Above all else, in style, cultural orientation and ambition Israel is an unwanted Western settler colony in the Middle East.

QUOTES

"India is the only developing country with free press," K. S. Singh, editor, Hindustan Times.

"Women marry to achieve success, which they gradually lose, while men gain it," Professor Rachel Har-Muslin, Harvard psychologist.

"War springs from the love of loyalty, which should be offered to God, being applied to some false substitute, one of the most dangerous being nationalism," Archbishop of Canterbury at the Falkland Islands Service.

"Christ, I've just been with the Boss and she's hopping mad," Don Thatcher, after the Falkland Islands Service.

"In the old days Churchill and I were the only ones who saw what was going to happen. He saved Europe and I saved myself," Victor Borge, Danish-American entertainer.

"You can't be a feminist and a capitalist," Ruth Wallsgrove, of the U.S. feminist magazine Spare Rib.

"I don't have the heart to let bereaved parents in the eye and tell them their sons died in an operation I thought unnecessary," Colonel G. Geva of the Israeli Army, requesting to be relieved of his command.

"If you want a speech to be made, ask a man. If you want something done, ask a woman," British Premier Margaret Thatcher.

"Since leaving London in 1950 I have been, I suspect, the happiest philosopher I have met," Sir Karl Popper.

"We no longer speak the same language. There is a remarkable incompatibility between Europe and the U.S.," Claude Chysoy, French Foreign Minister.

"Bears occupy quite a lot of our thoughts," Sir Ranulph Fiennes, Transglobe Expedition, stranded on an Arctic ice floe.

"Western Europe may be able to get a good deal on the price, but not necessarily a good bargain on its own security," Harman Fraussen, chief economic analyst, International Energy Agency, on the Siberian gas pipeline project.

"The word 'meaningful' when used today is nearly always meaningless," Paul Johnson, British journalist.

OFFICIAL

His Majesty King Hussein received a message from Iraqi President Saddam Hussein through Abdul-Malik Ahmad Al-Yassin, the under-secretary of the Iraqi Foreign Office, who gained an audience with the King at Al-Nadwa Palace on Saturday. The message dealt with the seventh non-aligned nations summit, scheduled to be held in Baghdad during September. Iraq's efforts and desire to hold the conference of non-aligned nations' foreign ministers in due time, and to see that the ministers are authorized to take the final decision on the selection of the country where the conference is going to convene, was discussed. Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al-Lawzi and the Iraqi ambassador in Amman attended the meeting.

His Majesty King Hussein has delegated the assistant chief of protocol to convey his condolences to the Jabasini clan on the death of the late Marwan Al-Jabasini.



Sheikh Zayed

His Majesty King Hussein has sent a cable to Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al-Nahyan, the president of the United Arab Emirates (UAE), congratulating him in the name of the people and the government of Jordan on the occasion of the anniversary this week of Sheikh Zayed's assumption of his powers, and wishing the people of the UAE success and prosperity.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan received this week at the Hashemite Royal Court the visiting delegation of the Pakistani medical college. The Crown Prince welcomed the delegation and expressed the hope for increasing cooperation between the two countries.

Hassan also explained the Zionist practices aimed at Judaizing the occupied Arab areas, mainly Arab Jerusalem, and the continuing attempts to change the features of the Holy City, their violations of international laws and their settlement policy in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

He presented to the guests an analysis of the general situation in the area following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, and of the Palestinian and Lebanese steadfastness in the face of the invading Zionist forces. He pointed to the connection between the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the Iranian attack on Iraq, as well as the Ethiopian aggression against Somalia, all of which escalate tension in the area and the conflict among world powers. The meeting was attended by Gen. Da'oud Ilanania, director of the Royal Medical Corps, and the Pakistani military attaché in Amman.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan has delegated his private secretary to convey his condolences to the Malilian clan on the death of the late Rabihiyya Atiyeh Al-Mallah.

The word "meaningful" when used today is nearly always meaningless.

Paul Johnson, British journalist.

The word "meaningful" when used today is nearly always meaningless.

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18,000 out of 24,000 Tawjihi graduates this year are heading for higher studies

18,000 students head for college

By Ahmad Dabbas

Jerusalem Star Staff Writer

EIGHTEEN THOUSAND secondary school graduates this year will join universities inside and outside Jordan for higher studies, according to Ministry of Education officials.

Jordanian universities will absorb 5,302 students, as specified by the Higher Education Council. Of these, 2,850 students will join Yarmouk University, 2,412 the University of Jordan and 40 will be accepted by the newly established Mu'ta University. These 40 will study police sciences, at the expense of the Public Security Directorate.

The Ministry of Education will offer 1,532 scholarships to students with outstanding performance, 432 of them for studies abroad. The Armed Forces will offer scholarships to the sons of members of the Armed Forces upon the instructions of His Majesty King Hussein.

Community colleges. Students with low grades, or those who cannot

afford to travel abroad, may pursue their studies at the community colleges for two years. There are 20 such colleges, distributed throughout the country. Ten are government-run, two belong to UNRWA and the rest to the private sector.

The community colleges teach engineering, commerce, agriculture, paramedical, banking and administration, in addition to training school teachers. They will accommodate 3,000 students this year.

The government is encouraging the trend towards community college studies, in an attempt to meet Jordan's need for qualified technicians in various fields.

A comparative study of countries financing studies by Jordanian students shows that Iraq comes first among the Arab countries and the Soviet Union first among non-Arab countries.

A total of 24,797 students passed the secondary certificate exams this year, out of 39,928 who sat for the exams.

WFP takes another look at highlands agriculture work

By a Jerusalem Star Staff Writer

AMMAN--A joint committee representing the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Food Programme (WFP) is due to evaluate the activities and achievements of the highland agricultural development project in Jordan, according to Agriculture Ministry sources.

The WFP-financed highlands project is being implemented in cooperation between the Jordan Cooperative Organization and the Ministry of Agriculture. The evaluation is preparatory to the project's second phase, in which the WFP is expected to contribute 4 million.

The WFP also contributes to financing school nutrition programmes, and mother and child care, with an annual contribution of \$1 million. This is part of a regular programme of WFP development aid. Jordan has also received emergency aid totalling \$87 million.

Jordan is one of the higher-income developing countries, which get second preference and obtain less than 20 per cent of WFP aid.

Minister of Agriculture Marwan Daudin, in a memorandum to the Prime Ministry, has requested strenuous efforts on all levels to secure an extension of the aid programme. These efforts, he said, would range from attempts to improve performance in the implementation of projects financed by the WFP, to facilitating interchange between WFP officials in Jordan and WFP headquarters in Rome.

Hospital builders get JD1m

By Salim Al-Ma'ani

Special to The Jerusalem Star

AMMAN--The government has approved additional payments of JD 1 million to building a new mental hospital in Fuheis. The Jerusalem Star has learned. The contractor, Alia Engineering and Contracting, was hired to do the job in 24 months, for a fee of JD 2.18 million.

The hospital is being built near the present hospital, on a 9-dunum lot. The structure will cover 13,000 square metres, and will contain 200 beds.

Of a total of JD 267 million appro-

prised in the 1982 budget for Ministry of Health buildings, JD 242,000 was earmarked for the Fuheis hospital. Out of this amount, JD 20,000 went for consultancy and design.

The Ministry of Finance recently recommended the appropriation of an additional JD 1 million, to come from the surplus in the health insurance budget. It said the Public Works Ministry should re-examine the foundation soil and lay down reinforcements.

The contracting office had reported that the nature of the soil is different from what was reported originally. Therefore the reinforcement plans have to be reviewed in order to spare the treasury any additional expense in the future for repairs and maintenance resulting from foundation damage.

IN BRIEF

The Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs has issued special instructions for non-Jordanian residents desiring to perform the pilgrimage to Mecca. Non-Jordanians must have a passport valid through 1 December, 1982, and a valid residence permit. Syrian nationals residing in Jordan have to have been in Jordan for three months, with work permit and residence permit. Egyptian nationals have to present a work permit and should have been in the country for three months. Pilgrims with Palestinian travel documents should obtain a return visa from the Ministry of Interior, valid through 1 December. Jordanian and non-Jordanian pilgrims will be transported separately, except in extraordinary cases approved by the pilgrimage director.

The cabinet this week approved an agreement on capital assistance between Jordan and the Federal Republic of Germany, valued at DM 70 million. The agreement was signed by Hanna Oddeh, the president of the National Planning Council. It aims at financing a number of development projects.

Jordanian insurance companies had 76 per cent of the insurance market during 1981, it was reported this week. The Insurance Control Department indicated in its report that the activities of foreign insurance companies have gradually retreated, to a point where they had only 33 per cent of the market in 1980. The report attributed this development to "conservative" pricing policies of foreign insurance companies, and to the increasing number of Jordanian insurance companies during 1981.

هوليدى إن
بوفية غدا،
على تراس البركة
إيام الجمعة والأحد



M/V Logos: Experiment in living together

By Lella G. Deeb
Jerusalem Star Staff Writer

AMMAN—One hundred and fifty people of different nationalities live together on a 2,300-ton ship 269 metres long, in an experiment in learning to get along. The M/V Logos, the library ship which today leaves Jordan after a three-week visit, is not a simply a floating library, says Jean Pierre Mathieu, manager of the book exhibit held at the Prince Hashem Bird Garden in Amman.

Mathieu told The Jerusalem Star that around 17 years ago, a group of people got together and tried to find a way "to reach the European and Asian worlds for Christ." They decided, he said, that the best way of doing it was through the distribution of good literature. At first only Christian in nature, the idea of the literature developed into a comprehensive library on a large scale.



Visitors examine cut-rate books on board the 'Logos'

Mathieu said these people were mainly concerned with the truth-which, they say, is not limited to Christianity. The later idea was to distribute literature that will provide good reading to improve the mind, at affordable prices.

Six years later, Mathieu continued, the idea of the ship was adopted—a ship to visit the whole world, with a broadly based book exhibition, which is now only 5-10 per cent religious. The rest of the collection is secular, with an abundance of scientific and educational textbooks, literature, history, glossy art books etc.

The ship has received a tremendous response, Mathieu says, specially in South Asia, the South Pacific and India. This is its second visit to Jordan, and the sales volume here has been excellent, he said.

The ship is owned by Educational Books Ltd., which is a charity trust based in Manchester, England. It has already visited 200 ports, the most notable of which was Shanghai in March of 1981. A sister ship, the "Doulos"—three times the size of the "Logos"—works in South America.

Self-sufficient. The "Logos", which berthed in Aqaba, during its Jordan stay, carries 17 families, with a total of 11 children, in addition to the unmarried volunteers. The children, who are all very young, have their own school and teacher. The ship is self-sufficient, run by young volunteers from all over the world, who join for a minimum of two years and serve in different capacities.

The ship's doctor, a Finnish woman, Mathieu himself an American, and several Indian, Sri Lankan, British, Canadian and other nationalities were among the staff attending at the Amman exhibition.

Asked to respond to local press criticism of the venture, Mathieu said that of course the nature of the operation was commercial. Its "very small" profit margin goes to defray 15 per cent of the cost of running the ship, he said. The other 85 per cent comes from private donations.

Another criticism was that some of the books were outdated, printed in the 1970s. Mathieu pointed out that most of them were books with basic information that will never change, although they are not of recent print. Their age is the reason they can be sold at half their original cost.

He added that as the ship sails continuously, it is only able to restock once or twice a year, and unlike bookstores, is not able to return unsold books to their publishers. That is the reason some of the books are not the latest editions, and are sold at a large discount. But, he said, at no time are books sold under false pretences.

The exhibition was mounted in coordination with the Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives. It took four months to prepare. An advance team from the ship came to Jordan to take care of all the necessary permits, customs clearances and other organizational matters.

After leaving Jordan, the ship heads for Alexandria, then Lamsol and Thessalonica, and will be spending around two years in Europe.

Survey of women and work

By a Jerusalem Star Staff Writer

The Vocational Training Corporation, under the supervision of the Ministry of Labour, has completed a survey of the local labour market covering women's desire to work inside and outside the home.

The questionnaire sought to discover among other things:

- 1- The attitude of the woman and her family regarding her work
- 2- Her job preference and what motivates her needs
- 3- Conditions and circumstances of employment which might increase the participation of females in the labour market
- 4- Type of vocational training to be provided to fit the needs of the Jordanian economy
- 5- Levels of the achievement of the working woman now
- 6- Negative and positive aspects of her work
- 7- Difficulties which might obstruct an increase in the participation of women in the labour force.

Institutions which do not employ women at present but are planning to do so declared their willingness to allocate jobs in the following categories:

- 1- Secretarial and clerical work 45.5%
- 2- Production 21.2%
- 3- Technical work 18.2%
- 4- Sales and services 12.1%
- 5- High administrative duties 3%

Some 17.6 per cent of the 150 institutions involved in the study said they were interested in training and employing women 58.8 per cent of the institutions said they were not interested, mainly because their work was unsuitable for women. Another reason was the high percentage of women who left work after a short time.

The establishments surveyed employ 21,638 workers, an average of 144 workers per establishment. Of these 19,110 were Jordanians (88.3 per

cent) and 2,528 non-Jordanian (11.7 per cent).

These establishments employ a total of 2,000 females, 9.7 per cent of the total workforce. The number of Jordanian women workers was some 91.2 per cent of working females and 8.8 per cent of the total workforce.

The number of married female workers totalled 22.4 per cent in the 150 establishments surveyed. 90 per cent of the women are not employed.

Some 40.6 per cent of women are graduates of vocational centres, the percentage of university degree holders was 17.3 per cent and Jordanian women workers at a high technical level totalled 46.2 per cent. The majority of these workers belong to medical profession, where there is a staff shortage.

The study listed nine conditions which were considered as assisting the women's approach to work. Establishments employing women were asked to mention which conditions they provided.

The answers were in percentages:

- 1- Equality in basic pay, promotion and training for men and women 91.3
- 2- Maternity leave 69.8
- 3- Work for the single woman 24.8
- 4- Work for both single and married women 57.2
- 5- Transportation for women 40.1
- 6- Nursery facilities 2
- 7- Private dining rooms for women 33.6
- 8- Uniforms 29.5

Establishments surveyed which do not employ women at present but in future, were asked how prepared they were to provide the appropriate conditions. Of the 49 establishments questioned 21 said they were ready to secure transportation for women, five said they would provide maternity leave and seven said they would provide nurseries.

Sowing the ground for a greener Jordan

By Lella G. Deeb
Jerusalem Star Staff Writer

ANYONE INTERESTED in buying decorative plant seedlings directly from Al-Faisal Nursery near Jerash. That is, in reasonable quantities up to 50 seedlings of each kind. For anything more than that, permission from the Ministry of Agriculture is required.

The nursery produces about 100,000 seedlings of various decorative plants each year. The prices are so reasonable that it is not to say cheap—that a shopping trip there cannot but be worthwhile. Trees and plants like hibiscus, rubber, cactus, philodendron and many others are available at prices of between 50-100 fils per seedling. With the present high on imported decorative plants, and the general interest in them for gifts, people can buy inexpensive plants at the Faisal Nursery, put them in proper pots and give them to their friends.

Agricultural Engineer Saleh Ghutash took The Jerusalem Star on a tour of the nursery, which was established in 1963 on 516 dunums of land. Out of these only 245 are being utilized, he said. There are two agricultural engineers in charge, one foreman, 12 technical labourers and 67 casual labourers. It was very interesting to note that most of the latter were women, quite expert at grafting, spraying and all other activities of the nursery.

National importance. Decorative plants are neither the only nor the most important product of the nursery. Ghutash continued. Two other activities of national importance to Jordan take place there, namely the production of

forest and fruit tree seedlings. Jordan, as other Arab countries, under the Ottoman rule, was devoided of its trees. Intensive reforestation programs are being im-

plemented in the country, and this nursery participates in them by producing 300,000 forest tree seedlings a year. These are also available to the public.

and beside the conifers, include acacia, carob and casuarina. Fruit trees are also being encouraged, and the selection at the Faisal Nursery

includes almonds, plums, peaches and pomegranates. The most important, however, are olive trees and grape vines.

Without going too deeply into the techniques of producing these seedlings, two main methods are used particularly for olives. The first, largely unsuccessful, is to grow them from seeds. The second, which also applies to grapes, is grafting. A cutting is soaked in a special hormone called indolylactic acid or IPA, until roots are produced. The seedling is then planted in one of the clay or plastic greenhouses for some time, and then transplanted either into the earth or into plastic bags ready to carry and plant.

One of the important achievements of the Ministry of Agriculture nurseries, and to which centres is the production of a variety of grapes free of phylloxera. This particular agricultural disease has destroyed vineyards in many areas of the country.

Cuttings from local varieties are grafted onto phylloxera-free American stock, and a new healthy variety is obtained. Experiments on this technique are being carried out in every one of the nine ministry nurseries in different parts of Jordan. Some of the nurseries are used only to produce forest trees, while the others are multipurpose.

The latest success story from the nurseries was the development of variety of grapes for early production in the Jordan Valley. The ministry is providing facilities to encourage farmers to acquire and propagate this new variety.



House plants like these are remarkably inexpensive at Al-Faisal Nursery

Ministry takes rapid steps to forestall animal epidemic

AMMAN—An outbreak of anthrax and foot-and-mouth diseases among cattle in a neighbouring Arab country has led the Jordanian Ministry of Agriculture to start a comprehensive inoculation campaign here, according to a high ministry official.

Jihad 'Iweidat, Animal Production supervisor for the Jerash area, told The Jerusalem Star that the campaign, which started on 2 August 1982, was a purely precautionary measure. There is no evidence at all that the diseases will even reach Jordan. 'Iweidat said that there are about 6,000 Friesian milk cows in Jordanian dairy farms, and the inoculation programme will start with them. In Jerash, three veterinary doctors with assistants will form three separate teams, who will work for about one week to complete the inoculation of about 350 adult and 250 Friesian heifers, plus about 2,000 cows of local breed.

'Iweidat described the diseases, both

of which can be transmitted to humans. Anthrax can be easily carried on shaving brushes (made of natural bristles) that have not been properly sterilized, as well as by touch and through open wounds. Foot-and-mouth disease, distinguished by ulcers inside the mouth and on the lips, breasts, and feet, is transmitted in milk. It is a viral disease, with no specific treatment. Disinfectant lotions on the ulcers, and fever-reducing medications, are used together with tranquilizers, to relax the patient until the virus disappears.

Asked about bovine tuberculosis, 'Iweidat said this disease has practically disappeared. Only three cases were detected in his area last year, and this was through the continuous testing programme of the ministry. In such cases, the animals are destroyed. 'Iweidat concluded by reassuring that there is no danger at all of any of these diseases spreading, due to intensive preventive programmes.

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How does Your Highness envisage the outcome of what has happened in Beirut lately as regards the future of the Palestinian struggle and where does Jordan fit into that general picture? The PLO is now planning to leave. There is a feeling that if the PLO drops the gun and relinquishes the military struggle there is hope that it will gain recognition from the U.S. and world public opinion through political means. Do you agree?

The PLO leadership has been morally courageous in identifying the next phase of the political struggle by moving towards recognition of all political initiatives in the region including the King Fahd plan and U.N. resolutions. I believe that the McLeskey-Arafat statement, under the circumstances in Beirut, indicated a commitment to final peace and the need for security in the area, which is the mutual right of all states in the region in the unlikely event of the achievement of such a comprehensive peace.

But I believe the Israeli attempts to pressure the PLO and the attempts by certain initiatives, such as that of the U.S. congressmen, to exert under the present circumstances political concessions from the Palestinian movement, is asking them to play their last card with no guarantee of an echo either from the U.S. or from Israel.

In May of this year political representations were made by the Palestinian leaders, including Khaled Al Hassani and Isam Sariawi, who made it quite clear that the PLO would shoulder its responsibilities in the context of comprehensive peace in the region. But, unfortunately, the thinking of neither the PLO leadership nor the Mayors of the West Bank associated with the PLO on this matter has been given the slightest credence. On the contrary the Mayors of the West Bank have been dealt with summarily. And the Israelis have indicated that they would prefer to deal with their own home-grown alternative in PLO leadership in the context of the village league leadership.

Consequently I feel that the basic contradiction in the American position in favouring self-determination in Afghanistan and the Falklands while ignoring it in the context of the occupied Palestinian territories, of a readiness to speak to freedom fighters such as Swaro through the agency of European intermediaries, and yet refusing to accept any alternative or parallel peace process or search on Palestinian legitimate rights and self-determination, makes it an almost impossible position today for the Palestinian leadership. In addition there are pressures within the Arab world, notably the position of Syria, a country which has benefited from U.N. Resolution 338 in the context of the Golan, which continues to take strong exception to the PLO elaborating a political position based on U.N. Resolution 242 and emphasising the right of self-determination, and rejecting any peace initiative as such by the Palestinians and the Palestinian people.

So I think that we are living a Catch 22 situation. But at the same time I would say that the tragic loss of life in the Lebanon and the deplorable phenomenon of Israeli genocide in the Lebanon, uncontroverted, apparently, by any joint and consensual Arab position in support of the Palestinians in the coming phase, we regard the Lebanon as a major diversion from the essentials of Jerusalem and the occupied territories. We have to transcend the Lebanon and focus on the next phase of the political struggle.

In an exclusive interview with Mahmoud El-Sherif and Maaz Shukayr, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan speaks on the future of the Palestinians, the Middle East, Arab moves towards strengthening unity and hopes of what might emerge from the crisis in Lebanon.

To take the negative attitude of intervention and the use of the military option per se, gives the Israelis the opportunity of using their military superiority. And I think that at this stage such a policy of intervention would only increase the polarization of the area. The PLO are not supported by the umbrella of a friendship agreement with the Soviet Union as in the case of Syria or by the umbrella of a strategic alliance with the U.S. They are independent Palestinians, seeking basically a totally different formula to a strategic formula, seeking recognition on the basis of their right to exist and on the basis of the international community and the Security Council exercising politics as if and where people matter.

And while at the same time one recognises it is easy to give advice the enormous pressures and difficulties which they do face in the context of the Lebanon and Beirut today, an unenviable position, yet a position which does require moral courage in the coming phase. One hopes that the guns can be silenced in the Lebanon and that the PLO can envisage a clearly defined strategy emerging from an Arab summit meeting where Arab leaders shoulder responsibilities.

The Arab world today is so beset by threats against the very Arab identity that it is no longer a question of a purely Palestinian struggle against Israeli occupation. There is not a Palestinian monopoly as such in the face of Israeli aggression or for that matter in the context of other threats and menaces. Iranian pressures against Iraq, Ethiopian pressures against other Arab countries, Somalia and Sudan and ultimately Saudi Arabia. These concentric circles of threat in this region make it imperative for us to define clearly our priorities, and among those priorities are eventually the fact that we remember that 1.2 million Palestinian Arabs are being held hostage today in the occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza and require swift international and Arab action to relieve these territories from this occupation of fifteen years standing. An occupation which, according to the Teliya Party which has recently joined the Likud coalition, should be consolidated in the form of ultimate annexation in a time frame which does not exceed 3 years.

And such is the Catch 22 situation of weighing the political option against the continued use of military force. But ultimately Arab self-reliance has to emerge militarily in terms of joint strategic thinking and joint action, rather than the sad situation of misery and division we have found ourselves in today in the context of Lebanon, as well as in the complementary position of a clearly defined political initiative.

Several attempts have been made in the last few weeks and months to try to bring the Arab leaders together for a summit conference but all these attempts have been frustrated and nothing came out of it. Every Arab recognises that without a common stand, a common understanding between the Arab countries, all these threats you have just mentioned cannot be offset. How can we break this vicious circle?

I think that likemindedness cannot be promoted on the basis of an overburdened agenda which addresses issues as far apart geographically and politically as the Moroccan Sahara issue on the one side and the Ethiopian question, the Iranian question and the Lebanese question at one and the same time. Summery in itself is a highly developed science. In the context of such a meeting I believe that the agenda should focus on two or three clearly defined priorities and essential among them, and possibly in terms of chronology the longest standing and the most emotive, is the question of the occupation of Palestinian territory and the question of Jerusalem.

And I believe that the symbolism of Jerusalem in itself should be adequate to develop a concept of likemindedness in the context of any future meeting. Unless and until such priorities are given adequate attention, likemindedness, unfortunately, cannot be developed. In addition to which, unfortunately, we find ourselves in a situation where foreign zones of influence and attempts to create client states through friendship agreements will continue to sap and dissipate our political will as Arabs. Our belief in this country I think is, and should be, that East is East and West is West and that the Arabs have their role in terms of the positive non-alignment to which we are committed as a political philosophy to promote the concept of self-reliance in this region.

Which addresses the question of resources, so important and so crucial to the three concentric circles of danger to which I refer, the Gulf, the Red Sea and the Eastern Med, but refers to them on the basis of Arab priorities, on the basis of the Arab need to link resources with political will. Unfortunately one of the reasons that we have been unable to face challenges, whether political, economic or social, has been the widening gap between resources and political will. And if the region, for example, the Gulf region, is regarded by the international community as an area to be sub-divided between the strong in this world, I think we will find that Arab resources that contributed to the reconstruction of Europe in the fifties in the context of the Marshall Plan as well as in the sixties to the revitalisation of Japan and its industry, will effectively be dominated by super power dreams of influence in this region.

I think that Jordan's role is related to its size but also related to its pivotal geo-political location. In the context of promoting ideas we do not have an individualistic Jordanian ego as such. We do not believe that for an idea to be effective or implemented it should be basically a Jordanian initiative. But in our central position, we affect stability and are affected by it. And our perception at least should be more actively promoted in terms of the understanding of others. And I think that in terms of our basic renewable commodity, that is our political will or the freedom of thought and the definition of continuity in leadership in this country, a great deal of advice can be offered on the basis of our experiences to other Arab countries.

to Arab 'likemindedness'

I think that in terms of reference we would not expect to be regarded as the authorities on the Moroccan-Sahara case nor would we be expected to express denuded views on the confrontation between Ethiopia and Somalia, but in terms of the Jordanian-Palestinian equation, I think, Jordanians and Palestinians have to work jointly towards promoting an awareness in the Arab World of the difficulties that we face and of the need for the development of a complementary hinterland around and on the periphery of the resources of the area.

Now the focus of the big powers, especially the U.S.A. is to get the PLO out of Lebanon. Little effort is being exerted to get the other force out of Lebanon. How do you envisage the future of Lebanon when the PLO element is taken out. What do you think the Israelis have in mind about the future of Lebanon. Because it seems that they are scheming to make Lebanon a satellite state within the sphere of

Well, the presence of forces in Lebanon is not exclusively Israeli. It is Israeli and Syrian, in the context of the Bekaa valley, as well as the Tripoli area. I believe that the withdrawal of forces from Lebanon should mean the withdrawal of all military forces from Lebanon to give the opportunity to the Lebanese to address the economic task of redefining their political equilibrium. At the best of times this is a difficult question in a country which has obviously maintained a delicate equilibrium between ethnic groupings since the inception of its political history.

But if withdrawal is only partial or if withdrawal means the maintaining of spheres of influence for neighbouring countries, obviously the conflict will continue and it was very sad to see that despite the Israeli presence on the borders of Beirut, fighting was continuing in the marabout and the Khirakkiyoun in the past few days. I believe that the cases of continued violence in Lebanon can only be addressed if, not only the foreign presence is withdrawn but if guarantees can be given to Lebanon by the international community, by the U.N., in the presence of an effective UN force and by an invitation to the Lebanese to those communities to begin to address in Lebanese terms the present and future of that sad country.

There is an argument, which is gaining ground in Egypt now which was expressed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Ali, a few days ago. Egypt is beginning to develop the concept of neutralising Lebanon on the basis that Switzerland and Austria are neutral, with the conviction that probably this formula is the only way to save the future of Lebanon from division and push out influence in the political affairs of Lebanon. Do you have any comment on this suggestion?

Linguistically as well as politically I am very careful in using the terms neutralism and neutralisation. I see a basic difference between positive non-alignment and neutralism. And in the drift towards neutralism in the area we see the area being divided between client states. Jordan is a country, which, as I said, does not maintain friendship agreements with the Soviet Union, or regard itself as part of the strategic alliance with the U.S.

While the concept of neutralisation of Lebanon may be healthy in the context of positive non-alignment one should remember that Lebanese leaders, from the early days of the inception of the Arab revolt, in 1916 and before, were and are patriotic, nationalist Arab leaders. And to suggest that, in some way, Lebanon should have a neutral status almost suggests that the Lebanese should in some way be isolated from the area and moved into a concept of a Tangiers-type formula enclave.

In that context I believe that neutralism is a dangerous concept because effectively it invites the kind of superpower sharing of influence that I believe would be harmful to Lebanese identity. But on the other hand, neutralisation, in the sense of positive non-alignment while continuing to belong to the Arab nation, of which the Lebanon is an essential part, is a concept which may be a healthy one.

When you talked about the aftermath of Lebanon and touched the importance of addressing the basic problems of the Palestinians, you concentrated mainly on the movement of Arab countries together creating a common stand. Of course much depends on the attitude of the United States. There has been speculation that there will be change of policy in Washington after the withdrawal of the PLO, that the U.S. is going to work very hard on the movement of the autonomy talks. Do you foresee any serious change in the administration in America vis-a-vis Palestinian rights.

If I can touch on autonomy. There is absolutely no parallel in the world of autonomous regions dependent or associated stateshood which says no to water and to land being used by the inhabitants of the territories, no to the inclusion of a fifth of the territory, in the context of Jerusalem,



the city and the region and the Jerusalemites, no to a freeze on settlements and change, and which suggests the promotion of leadership on the basis of efforts favourable to the occupant as in the case of the village leagues. And it is to focus on self-determination per se, self-determination as an aggregate of rights, cultural, economic, social and political self-expression to be exercised freely by the Palestinian people on Palestinian soil. Unfortunately the period since 1978 has facilitated the Israeli changes on the ground in the context of the occupied territories and it would require a conscious effort to shift our priorities once again and to focus on the question of recognising that the Palestinian people exist in these occupied territories and should exercise rights.

The Israeli position, of course, seems to differ dramatically from those who believe that the occupied territories are unchangeable on the basis of their being Eretz Israel. And if Israel today is a democratic state as it so claims, it cannot claim theocratic rights on the basis of Biblical claims and I think that this point should become clear in the minds of its American supporters as well as in the minds of its American Jewish supporters who I think have had severe doubts in recent years, particularly through the excessive use of the Israeli military option, as to what price Israel and as to what relationship Israel should develop in the context of the countries of the region.

Unfortunately we have noticed in the transition of American administrations an emphasis on human rights and self-determination, to be succeeded by an emphasis on strategic alliances and strategic consensus formulas. But I believe that the constant factor in the exercise of politics in this region is that people exist and matter. Unless it is realised that there is a basic contradiction in the American position towards the question of Palestine and the Palestinians which almost amounts to victimization of the Palestinians, there can be little hope really of the maintenance of American integrity or credibility among the people of the region.

Recently some outspoken critics of the policy of Begin and Sharon have demanded that the Arabs should pressure America into recognising the rights of the Palestinians. For example Goldmann, the president of the World Zionist Organization. Do you subscribe to the idea of the Arabs pressuring America into changing its policy in such a way that it would recognize the Palestinians and how would this come about?

We are not constituents of the U.S. in the same sense that Jews living in the United States are constituents and voters. The one million or so Arabs in the U.S. have never been cohesively active in the U.S. in the same context as the Zionist lobby. And I personally believe that the United States Congress should be above manipulation in the context of the highly sophisticated lobbying machinery that seems to have been developed in the past decade, in particular to achieve U.S. foreign policy decisions in favour of this or that grouping.

At the same time I believe that the positive promotion of the Arab image and the Arab role can only develop if there is an echo in the minds of the Americans. I've heard Americans say to us that we, that is Americans, are hypocrites, and saying that we cannot be even-handed in addressing the problems of the area. We can be honest but

our very identity. But to continue to accept patterns of exploitation, irrational exploitation, is to forfeit our dearly won independence of over 60 years standing.

Israel is now trying to promote the idea that the occupied territories are actually a demographic extension of Jordan. How dangerous is this concept? And what can be done to confront it?

The concept of the alternative homeland, or the reference to Jordan as a repository for Palestinian people is obviously a dangerous one in the sense that the World Zionist Organization plan has declared its intention to reduce the Arab status in Judea and Samaria, to use the Began nomenclature, to minorities by the year 1985. And the point basically is that in the 1947 partition plan a call existed for the creation of a Palestinian Arab identity as well as a Jewish identity in Palestine. The Israelis used their right of self-determination through the use of force and established the state. The Palestinians in the West Bank were expected to join Jordan in an act of union, and the Palestinians in Gaza becoming a part of Egypt. They have not yet had the opportunity, particularly since the 1967 war, to rekindle the world that their due political role is not to become a springboard for further Israeli expansion but to remind the world that the vast, and that they can effectively contribute to a stable, better, an interventionist state of affairs between Israel and the Arab World. The dangerous concept, based on the fact that Jordan has attempted, as most other countries have, with varying degrees of success, to simulate a false economic and social unity. But we have to remind the powers of international politics that the changes in the political and economic conditions of their position, hope, and future.

Indeed thirty years after the second world war the abandonment of refugees in the Federal Republic of Germany has facilitated decent talks. But I do not believe that the Federal Republic of Germany, in its ever claimed, to represent the aspirations of the German people in the context of a final political settlement. And this emphasis on obliterating from the maps of school books of the very name Palestine, obliterating geo-politically and geographically and historically the existence of the Palestinians, apparently in schoolbooks with Palestinian references on maps -- is a manifestation which simply chooses to ignore that over four million people exist. The solution to the Palestinian problem can only be in returning to essentials, in recognizing magnanimously, as the Arabs recognized in the thirties that Jews as such and Arabs, Muslim and Christian, can or should co-exist in the context of comprehensive peace in a holy land which is, after all the birthplace of the three Abrahamic religions and faiths.

But today, unfortunately, the nationalistic manifestation of Zionism in its extreme form excludes the possibility even of discussion of such a Palestinian right.

One of the ironies of history is that the partition plan of 1947 is the basis of the legality of the existence of the state of Israel. Now that partition plan calls for the creation of two states within historical Palestine. Now has it even been envisaged that the Palestinian state includes what used to be called Trans-Jordan. In your opinion has American support of that partition plan become invalid by the development of events?

The concept of Jordan, whether under the Emirate or the Kingdom, was never a concept included in the Balfour Declaration. It is a concept based in history. And in terms of the lines drawn at the end of the fighting in the First War, the Arab armies effectively stood on what is today Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon. Israeli claims based on theocratic ground or vestative Biblical claims today cannot change the facts on the ground. I notice, with interest, an Israeli claim to Sidon today as a part of Eretz Israel, and unfortunately this continued diversion from the basic issue of Palestinians living on Palestinian soil in the occupied territories is only intended to serve the aggressive and expansionist thinking of hardliners in Israel today.

If the settlement proposed now in Lebanon does not actually address itself to the basic problem and the proposed settlement we know calls for the departure of the Palestinians to a number of Arab countries including Jordan -- what effect will the presence of the Palestinian have on the stability and the national unity of their host countries?

I believe countries that would receive Palestinians, and we have said we are prepared to receive Jordanian citizens as such, should be extremely mindful of their national unity. I believe that the slogan of national unity and interdependence at this stage is so important for the clear reason that the Israelis have only benefited in Lebanon and elsewhere from divisions within Arab ranks. And consequently the question is not one of stability in a temporary phase but national unity in facing a possibly long and drawn out political struggle for Palestinian rights which ultimately have to be recognized on Palestinian soil.

We cannot be even-handed. Many of them, of course, are involved in terms of their conscience with the aftermath of the Second World War, with the holocaust, with the fate of the Jewish people. To continue to expect the Arab World to atone for the crisis of the Jewish people, their virtual extermination in Europe in the context of World War Two is an entirely illogical and unfair proposition. Unfortunately, however, this type of thinking does still prevail.

One almost has the impression that a numerically inferior community in the North believes that the investment of countries like Israel and South Africa is essential in facing the numerically superior Arabs and Africans whom they regard as no better than uncivilized peoples. But I believe that the continued pressure against the African and Arab communities in the context of South Africa and Israel is going to distance us from addressing our enemies to the constitution of democratic growth. I believe that this contradiction has to be resolved.

Some Western analysts have expressed deep concern about the transformation of political thinking in Israel and the transformation of Israel itself from a country concerned for exiles, for the people victimized by the Nazis. Now it is developing the same methods applied by the Nazis, concentration camps in Southern Lebanon and bombing of the civilian population and torturing prisoners. Some people think that we might have a kind of entity which is armed to its teeth with atomic bombs, completely reckless in its behaviour, which doesn't pay any attention to the worth of human life, deeply sure of the righteousness of its behaviour. And that there may never be any kind of accommodation or compromise or peace with this type of mentality. How would you respond to such a line of thought with regard to Israel?

Well obviously there is a morality crisis in both Israel and among Jewish leadership in the international community. And I think that unless and until the security issue is brought up in discussion between Israel and its supporters, particularly in the U.S., I think that it is unlikely that we are moving towards a change of heart in that formulation. Israel's strategic role is considered not only regionally but internationally in the context of the strategic consensus. Secondly as far as the morality crisis is concerned, there has been a great deal said in terms of individual opposition, in terms of soldiers against silence, in terms of speaking out, but unfortunately nothing establishes itself later than a fait accompli. Unless positive political movement and pressure is brought about to curtail from within and without the Israelis from using the military option to excess, it seems that the garrison mentality will consolidate for the foreseeable future.

Following the events in Lebanon, from all out support by the U.S. for Israel and complete inaction and indifference on the part of the Soviet Union and semi-quasi support on the part of Europe, do you think that the Arabs are justified in reviewing their relations with the traditional powers and if so, how. On the economic, political, or diplomatic level?

Well, I think the Arabs require a comprehensive strategy which aims essentially at self-reliance, complementarity and the preservation of

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His Majesty King Hussein and Her Majesty Queen Noor with their first son, Prince Hamza (photo by Zuhrah)

Jordan marks King's accession anniversary

AMMAN (Star) — Jordan on Wednesday celebrated the 10th anniversary of His Majesty King Hussein's accession to the Hashemite throne.

Hussein took the throne in 1952, succeeding his father, King Talal, who had abdicated the throne for reasons of ill health. Talal's father, King Abdulil bin Al-Hussein, was the founder of the Kingdom.

During the 10 years of Hussein's rule, he has continuously worked to develop and modernize the country, and to improve the quality of life for his subjects, despite the difficulties caused by the confrontation with Israel. These difficulties were compounded in 1967, with the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and the consequent influx of refugees. But Jordan has succeeded

in diversifying its economic base and raising social standards.

One the occasion of the anniversary, the official Jordanian news agency Petra reported, Hussein received congratulatory cables from high-ranking government officials and official and popular organizations. Among those sending messages were Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Al-Talhouni, National Consultative Council Speaker Sulaiman Arar, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Amman Mayor Isam Ajlouni and the directors of Public Security, Civil Defence and General Intelligence.

Col. Abdul-Rahman Al-Khatib, the commander of the Palestine Liberation Army in Jordan, also sent a cable.

Hussein reasserts commitment to unity

(continued from page 1)

It is painful to see the present Arab state in such a condition. The Arab has been forced to swallow humiliation and to yield to subjugation, even when his own brother calls for help he fails to respond.

Jordan, as you all believe and as you and all the Arabs know, has the longest and most important confrontation line with the enemy. By building its strength, cultivating its land and preparing its people, Jordan has become aware of its responsibilities towards itself and its nation; for Jordan is the front bastion of the Arab land.

It is destined that Jordan forms the first defence line, the Arabs' depth and their shield against the enemy, who is not far. Therefore, the strength of this country enhances the strength of the Arabs against the enemy and forms the rock on which all enemy stratagems and plots are shattered.

Israel's occupation of the whole of Palestine and its unhindered inhumane practices in Arab Jerusalem and the occupied territories, of terrorism, murder and expulsion of our citizens, as well as its implementation of the settlement policy, expansion and Judaization plans issued to the world beyond any shadow of doubt that the Palestine tragedy was and still is the basis of the present struggle and the core of the Arab-Zionist feud as well as the cause of all the wars launched against our nation.

The Lebanon siege

The Palestinian-Israeli war in Lebanon has entered its third month, with the courageous resistance of the Palestinian-Lebanese forces holding out in besieged Beirut for a period exceeding two months. This despite the significant disparity between the forces of the Israeli enemy, with its huge infernal military machine, and the Palestinian and Lebanese fighters, with their limited light and medium weapons.

On the warfront in West Beirut, half a million civilians under siege are exposed to the threat of annihilation. Various types of bombs and shells are rained down upon them by the Israeli machine of destruction. They reach every corner of this steadfast Arab city without discriminating between children, women and the aged, and the fighters. They have become targets for shells coming from the air, land and sea alike.

The sphere of aggression expands every day. Houses collapse over their dwellers, and those saved from death run in search of a new shelter, while the number of those lost under the debris is escalating, and families are torn apart with every raid and gunshell. Death is harvesting fathers, mothers and sons with no mercy or discrimination, and the number of bereaved mothers, widows and orphans is increasing.

Five of besieged Beirut's hospitals have closed due to a lack of water, medicine or energy, or of all of these necessities, as a result of the continued shelling, destruction and devastation. The Israeli aggression proceeds with barbarity and bestiality. It reminds the civilized world, after 40 years under the umbrella of the U.N. Charter, of the ugliest pictures of Nazi misdeeds, as told by the history books.

The picture is extremely evil and ugly—the picture of the Arabs watching their fellow Arabs being chased by the Israeli planes. Young people and children are cut down by the shells of fire and destruction, or die because of a lack of medicine, care and treatment.

The picture of the United Nations being unable to end the siege of the capital of a member state, and unable to live up to the principles of the charter on behalf of an Arab country under attack or Arab people being displaced and exterminated. Painful and ugly is the picture of death at the hands of a vastly superior power in a besieged and divided city, deprived of life by a tyrant power.

Hopes shattered

I have often warned against dangers threatening our people, through the plight of Lebanon, created by some to serve regional sectarian purposes, has caused a lapse of Arab solidarity. I have sought the protection of foreign powers have stood in the way of the fulfilment of Arab covenants.

Nothing of this has happened. They were satisfied to pursue negotiations with the big powers. They and cooperation we longed for achieved beyond promises of sincerity and truth. The ex-fighters and civilians.

We called, here in Jordan, to the holding of an Arab summit to face the Arab reality, with its potential resources, and the necessity of a unified Arab stand. We still in that what is happening on the territory, and in West Beirut in particular, is but a state of complete weakness affecting the Arab body, requiring response of all its Arab organs.

An actual summit

The expected Arab summit, an actual summit, whose purpose have the highest authority in solutions and abide by them. A coming summit must deal with challenges confronting the nation threatening its existence, peace and its future. It is imperative, to the origins starting from those of one nation, sanctified by all who belong to it, embodying the of the Great Arab Revolt, its vision and values, and the spirit of nationalism.

It is also imperative for the summit to treat the following: — The Israeli aggression against Palestinian territory and people — The Israeli aggression against Lebanon — The Iranian aggression against Iraq — Inter Arab relations.

The Palestinian problem has national Arab problem since the Revolt collided with the Zionist signs on Palestine and the Arab Revolt.

This was the case when the Nation had to intervene with its forces in 1948 to back up the Palestine, and thus it should be the Israeli occupation of the whole Palestine and other parts of Arab territory in the Golan and Lebanon, the rights of the Arab people of life in their homeland are completely restored. This means they will be free of Israeli domination, the right of self-determination, the right to establish an independent state on the land of their fathers, forefathers, choosing their way and the march of the one Arab Nation.

If the Palestinian fighters, God willing, choose to evacuate West Beirut, and when Lebanon is saved from signs of aggression and intervention, its affairs, and when America pledged to move quickly to deal with the Arab-Palestinian-Israeli effort, then all parties concerned to participate, together with concerned world powers, in order to achieve a comprehensive peace based on the foundations of justice. The efforts, however, have not succeeded so far because such a peace-making attitude has been adopted only by Israel. Some Arab parties are influenced by developments stemming from military pressure on the Palestinian fighters.

We, in Jordan, were asked whether we are willing to receive a number of those besieged fighters, and we have delivered our answer to all who asked, including the PLO. If the PLO decide to evacuate West Beirut, Jordan will welcome those returning with Jordanian passports, in compliance with the Constitution and the relevant laws. Jordan has been, and always will be, the land to receive all Arabs.

Jordan stresses urgent need to reassert unity

By Ahmad Dahbas

Jerusalem Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — Intensive and high-level Arab contacts will be made within the coming few days to curb deterioration in Arab unity. The Jerusalem Star has learned.

Attempts will be made to put differences aside and to pave the way for

holding an Arab summit, as early as possible, in which all Arab countries will participate. The summit would be for the purpose of confronting Israeli aggression and discussing all matters connected with the Arab destiny, including the Iraqi-Iranian war.

The Jerusalem Star also learned that Jordan will participate actively in these contacts, through a serious drive in-

tended to procure Arab leaders, commitment, at least a minimal level of agreement, in order to confront threats directed against the existence and future of the Arab Nation.

Forgetting the past, the content and thrust of a statement made by Prime Minister Mudar Badran to the National Consultative Council's (NCC) emergency session on Sun-

day, has been received with acclaim and support by the Jordanian people. The prime minister, announcing that Jordan is devoted to the unity of Arab ranks, forgetting the past and leaving over peripheral differences in order seriously to confront the Jewish threat and the Israeli and Iranian aggression against the Arab Nation.

Popular circles asserted that this statement emanates from Jordan's steady national principle, from its policy, and from its conscious participation in the future. It is a call for support and action from all Arab states and peoples.

Arab and foreign diplomatic and political sources expressed definite interest in Badran's statement, in which he confirmed that Jordan is striving to hold an Arab summit. He had stressed that all members of the Arab League have been invited to participate in the summit, and that Arab unity is a necessary condition for the Arab and Muslim world.

He also stressed the unity of the Arab League, and the unity of the Arab and Muslim world, and the unity of the Arab and Muslim world, and the unity of the Arab and Muslim world.

The diplomats remarked that the statement was characterized by unity and coordination, and that it would have a positive reaction on Arab and Muslim circles, and on the Arab and Muslim world.



Mudar Badran



NCC Speaker Sulaiman Arar



Sunday's extraordinary meeting of the National Consultative Council

Soviet team's visit highlights agreement

By Lella G. Deeb

Jerusalem Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — A joint Jordanian-Soviet statement read at Amman Airport Monday evening emphasized the necessity of an immediate cessation of hostilities by Israeli forces, and their withdrawal from Lebanon in accordance with U.N. Security Council resolutions. The statement also stressed the sovereignty of Lebanon, its independence and the sanctity and unity of its territory, the importance of lifting the Beirut siege and placing international forces between the joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces and the invading Israeli forces.

The statement was made at the end of the visit of a Soviet parliamentary delegation headed by Ivan Gustavovich Kebin, deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet. During the visit, which lasted from 6 August to 9 Au-

gust, the delegation was received by His Majesty King Hussein, who explained the current developments in the Middle East situation and said that the basic cause of this dangerous situation must be dealt with by finding a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestine problem. Hussein also expressed his appreciation of Soviet support of Arab rights.

The Soviet delegation was also received by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hussein, who discussed with them Israeli designs in the invasion of Lebanon and the alterations Israel has instituted in the occupied Arab territories, all of which, he said, indicate that Israel intends to nurture the atmosphere of tension in the area.

Achievements. The Soviet delegation held several discussions with Jordanian officials. Its members also visited important Jordanian sites such as Jerash, and saw the achievements of Jordanian development efforts, such as King Hussein Medical City.

In several statements Kebin made during the visit, he repeatedly stated



King Hussein receives Soviet Deputy Chairman Ivan Kebin and his delegation

the Soviet position regarding the Middle East question, the Lebanese situation and the excellent Soviet-Jordanian bilateral relations.

The final joint communique re-

iterated the statements made by both Jordanian and Soviet officials, and stressed the continual improvement of relations between the two countries and their parliamentarians. It also spoke of the desire to develop Soviet-Jordanian cooperation in all fields.

Both sides expressed the opinion that what is happening in Lebanon and the occupied Arab territories, the West Bank, Gaza and the Golan all are open the subject of a comprehensive and complete solution to the Middle East problem. To achieve this, they said, a return to the first principles of a comprehensive solution must be made on the basis of the participation of all parties concerned. This includes the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. These elements account for the importance of the Soviet call for an international conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations, the statement said.

It added that United States support and military aid for Israel clearly shows U.S. approval of Israeli aggressive and criminal actions.

The statement ended with the So-



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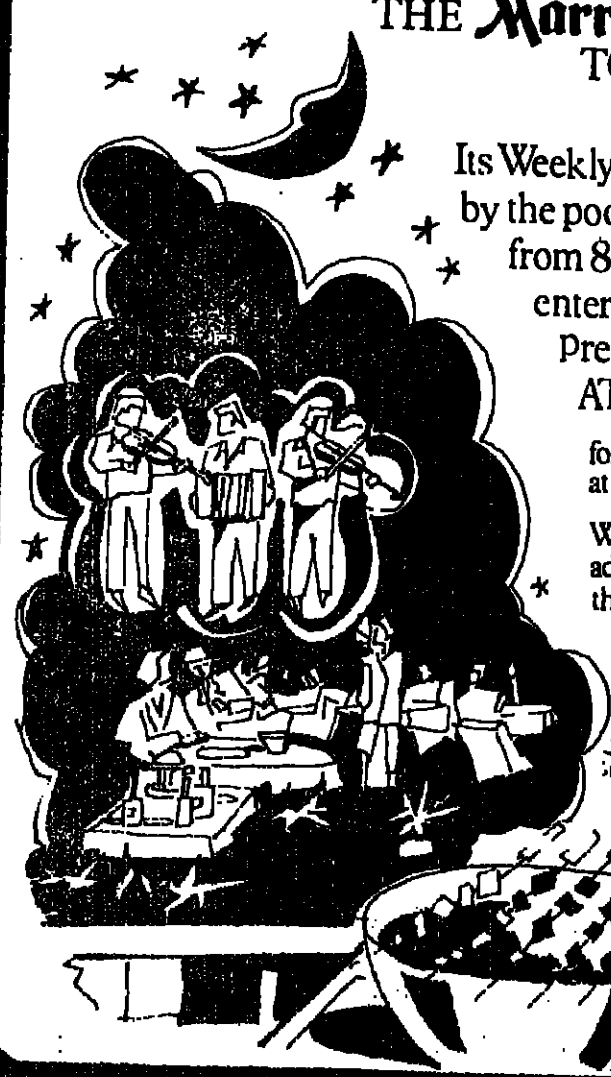
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12 August, 1982



The Soviet team calls on Crown Prince Hassan

12 August, 1982

Resurrecting the camp of the legionnaires

By Steven Ross
Jerusalem Star Staff Writer

THE JUST-ENDED 1982 digging season at Lejjun near Karak filled gaps in the understanding of the ancient Roman site, provided a rich new trove of artefacts—and fulfilled a cherished dream of the expedition's director.

The American archaeologists, who returned to the field this summer after a two-year absence, further exposed sections of the Roman legionary camp at Lejjun, which was home to some 1,500 soldiers in the fourth and fifth centuries A.D. They made some spectacular discoveries—both of architectural remains and of objects—and performed a unique experiment, which Dr. S. Thomas Parker, the dig's director, has been planning for many years.

The camp. Lejjun, whose name derives from the Latin word *legio* (legion), was built around A.D. 300, under the Emperor Diocletian. It was part of the Limes Arabicus, the line of Roman outposts that defended the eastern edge of the empire against the nomads who lived in the desert to the east. The camp, which covers an area of 4.6 hectares, lies in the fertile valley near 'Am Lejjun. The spring that has been the source of life in the area for millennia.

The excavations at Lejjun are part of the Central Limes Arabicus Project, which will be taking the field in the even-numbered years through the 1980s. The diggers have concentrated, so far, on three areas within the very well-preserved fortress: the Principia, or headquarters building; the barracks block; and an area laid out straddling

the fortress wall in its northeast corner.

In Area A—the Principia, which measures 64 by 41 metres—the diggers worked in two rooms, the Aedes and a room in the building's southwest corner. The Aedes is the room where the legionary standards were kept, and which also served as a bank. The second room is presumed to have been an office where the legion's officer tended to their masses of paperwork. The Aedes has been confirmed as such by the discovery, this season, of a hole in the floor, lining up exactly with the centre of the door opposite, which would have held the people supporting the standard. Using flotation techniques, the archaeologists discovered several fragments of gold foil in the soil surrounding this hole: undoubtedly from the foil that covered the standard itself.

Elsewhere in the Principia, the team discovered what Parker calls "spectacular" evidence of the earthquake that presumably destroyed the entire fortress. This is thought to have been the one in A.D. 551, known from written records. In one Principia room, an entire wall has fallen to the north, preserving the exact order in which the stones were laid.

The southwest corner of the Principia was also pinpointed this season; the



Workers get their hands dirty: In some places they had to go through two metres of earthquake collapse before reaching the Roman level

southeast one had already been located in 1980.

Squatter occupation. Before the 551 earthquake, the fortress had already been abandoned by the Roman soldiers. But after that, Byzantine "squatters" had moved in, making their own changes in the architecture

of the Principia. They built walls that narrowed or blocked the original doors. Evidence was also found of squatter activity in the barracks block.

The legionnaires' fortress was divided into four quarters by two roads, which ran north-south and east-west, connecting the main gates of the camp. One entire half of the camp—east of the north-south road and straddling the east-west one—is devoted to barracks blocks. In Area B, the team has dug six rooms of one of these blocks, and Parker says he doubts they will do any more. This is because, first, the work is very time-consuming—they had to dig down through two metres of collapsed rock and earthquake fill before reaching the Roman remains—and second, because they got identical results in each of the rooms.

Digging alone the southern side of the "spine wall" that ran the length of the barracks, the teams found two rows of rooms, arranged in pairs, an outer room and an inner, which seems to have originally been larger. There were animal bones and other indications of domestic use, and one room—that on the end of the block, apparently used by a centurion or company commander—was the best room for objects. Parker says they found thousands of sherds, whole vessels, projectile points, jewellery and more coins than anywhere else in that one room.

One of the coins was a gold coin bearing the portrait of the Emperor Valentinian I, who reigned from A.D. 364-375.

There were 24 towers around the perimeter of the fort: four on the corners and 20 interval towers, projecting from the walls. Area C comprises a trench dug against the wall—which was completed in the 1980 season all the way down to the foundation and beyond—plus excavations in the north-west corner tower and one interval tower along the northern wall of the camp.

The digging of the corner tower brought to light a beautiful staircase, which its entrance door to the camp enclosure completely preserved, and three entrances to outer rooms in the tower.

The interval tower was a different matter. There, the archaeologists found very recent artefacts all the way down to floor level, which meant the tower had still been standing, and was used as shelter, right through the Ottoman period and beyond. Having already dug a trench to investigate the stratigraphic history of the enclosure wall, the team dug one along its north face, exposing the beautiful stonework for later visitors—in keeping with the hope to make Lejjun a tourist attraction in the future.

This year a new area was opened: Area G, in which the archaeologists investigated one of the buildings in the

civil settlement that surrounded the fortress. In shape it seemed to be something like a khan or caravanserai, a rectangular building with individual rooms around a central courtyard. The excavation found only layer of occupation, and Parker says, "we think we have a fourth century caravanserai, occupied briefly and then destroyed by an earthquake." The coins found during the digging—five in each of two rooms excavated—will pin down the date of the destruction.

There are many more such civil buildings, Parker said, on all sides of the camp except the north.

Innovative experiment. Asked about the most outstanding feature of the 1982 season, Parker refers immediately to one activity that had nothing to do with excavation per se. The "most innovative" thing the archaeologists did this summer, he says, was an experiment in which they tested the Lejjun encampment's watchtower system and its ability to relay signals rapidly.

The system of towers in a line to the east of Lejjun would have enabled the base camp to get advance notice of any raid or incursion from the desert. By surveying the countryside surrounding Lejjun, the team was able to identify elevated sites that would have been used in such a communications network.

"A new survey this year identified a new line of watchtowers between Lejjun and the Desert Highway," Parker says. The survey found between 150 and 200 new sites, of all periods from the Prehistoric to the Ottoman, of which the most common were Early Roman Nabataean, Early Bronze and Iron ages. Almost all sites had flint, indicating prehistoric occupation.

About the fourth most common period represented was Late Roman/Early Byzantine (contemporary with Lejjun camp). Of these, 14 had pottery from the periods concerned as well as significance for the signalling network. They were high enough in elevation, and close enough together, to comprise a real network: an average of five kilometres apart.

The survey, which took eight weeks—concurrent with the excavation work—covered an area about 20 kilometres from north to south and 50 from east to west. All this hard work—driving around the rugged country in four-wheel-drive vehicles—was in preparation for the experiment—the climax of the season, which took place on the weekend of the 'Eid Al-Fitr holiday.

Using five four-wheel-drives, a couple was placed in each of the watchtower locations—three people in some. With mirrors and torches, they then proceeded to see how well they communicated by day and by night.

(continued on page 13)

12 August, 1982

Early Roman tomb discovered near 6th Circle

AN EARLY Roman tomb discovered in the Sixth Circle area of Jabal Amman last week shed further light on those who inhabited Jordan 2,000 years ago. Archaeologists now can say that that part of town—although quite new to modern Amman—was used in antiquity.

Director General of Antiquities Adnan Hadidi says the tomb was accidentally brought to light during excavations by a contractor, Majed Keilani, who was working to bring sewerage services to the neighbourhood. Keilani immediately notified the Department of Antiquities, which put together a digging team to salvage the tomb's remains. The dig, which was completed in two days, was supervised by Department Inspector Wa'el Rashdan. Also taking part were other department employees, including five workmen. Three American members of the Lejjun expedition—James Thomas, Parker, Vicki Godwin and Scott Robison also helped out. The Americans were able to participate conveniently as the tomb site is only 100 metres away from the American Centre of Oriental Research, their Amman base.

The plan of the tomb makes it "a real standard Roman type," Parker told The Jerusalem Star. Its main chamber, which the sewer diggers broke into from the top about two metres below the modern road surface, measures about three by 2.75 metres. Leading off the chamber are 11 loculi (body niches), and a staircase entrance 70 centimetres

wide. These features make the tomb similar to others found recently in Jabal Hussein and near the University of Jordan.

The interior of the tomb was not filled with silt, which made investigation easier. Unfortunately, however, its contents had already been "partly looted," Parker said—the workmen who had found the tomb had already taken home some items. "But we did manage to get back some lamps," he said. "Their design—of the early Herodian period—makes it clear that the tomb was from somewhere between 100 B.C. and A.D. 100."

"Nine of the loculi contained skeletons, apparently more than one in some," Parker said. The disturbance caused by the workmen made it difficult to ascertain how many there were in each loculus. The skeletons, which were laid in the loculi with their heads away from the central chamber, were of both mature and younger individuals.

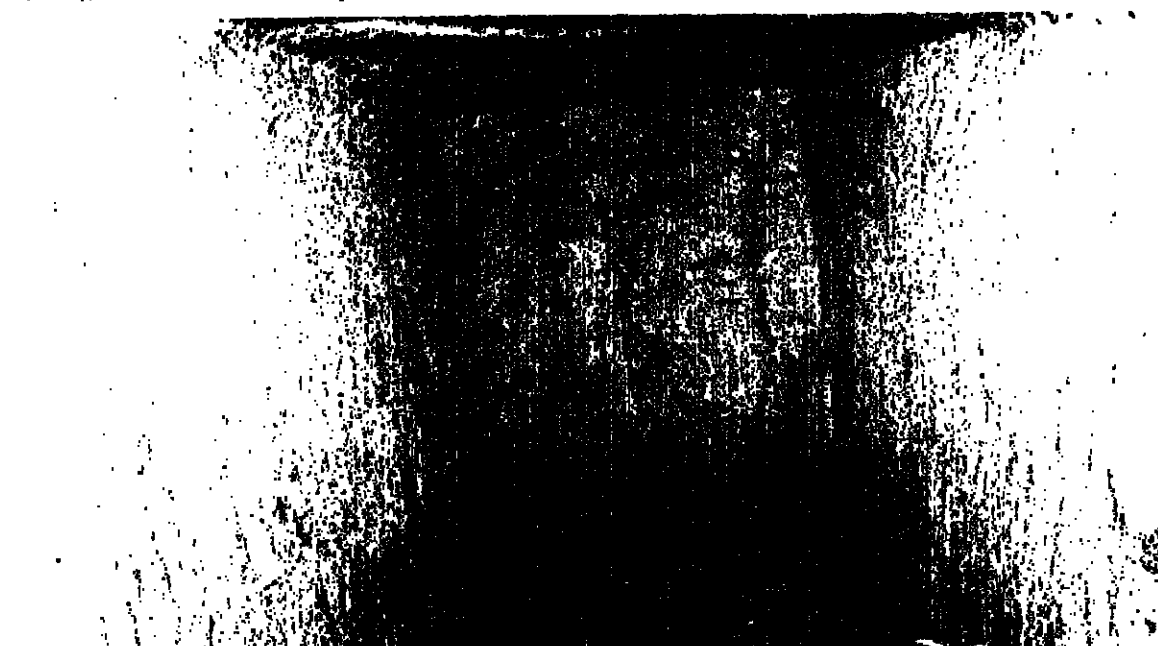
The tomb was probably a family vault for one family, Parker says. It was used for only a century or two, and after it fell out of use it was "clearly sealed," he said. It was not robbed in antiquity.

Besides the lamps and some pottery, few more artefacts were found. But Parker says there is still a lot of fill material left to be sifted and the diggers may still find some objects. He says they will certainly retrieve "lots of bone fragments."

S.R.



Antiquities Department Inspector Wa'el Rashdan sits at the entrance to one of the loculi in the Jabal Amman tomb (above); skeletal remains are left exposed on the floor of another (below)



(continued from page 12)

Each post had a logsheet, on which was written a series of messages the participants would send, and at what time. The message dealt with such things as the approach of enemy forces and troop strength, which the Roman signallers presumably would have been concerned with. The tower teams also had to look out from signals for the other towers.

Wiped out. An additional instruction included on the logsheets of some posts was: "You've been wiped out by an enemy incursion." After the time it received this instruction, the post would stop signalling, simulating the effects of a real attack. The question was, how well would the system work in such a case?

At 9 a.m., the experiment ended. The participants rolled up in their sleeping bags, and were picked up the next morning. They then gathered to assess to experiment's results.

These, according to Parker, were "mixed"—at least in daytime. The experimenters found that mirror signalling has a limited range, and posts more than a few kilometres apart could not pick up mirror signals. Other techniques tried, with smoke, turned out "even less well" than mirrors, Parker said, mainly because of wind.

By contrast, he said, the results of the nighttime experiment were "spectacular." Using torches made of burlap rags soaked in kerosene and wrapped around bamboo poles, the signal posts

were able to communicate over long distances, and two posts distant from each other were even able to "leap-frog" a post that had been wiped out.

When the results were analysed the next day, it turned out that all the posts that needed to be in direct contact for the system to work did achieve it, with one exception. Of course, the Roman soldiers were "veteran signallers," Parker said, which would have eliminated many of the weaknesses of the modern experiment. Moreover, they would have had a much better signalling capacity with the watchtowers themselves standing, they are all in ruins now.

"I would like to do this again in

1984," Parker said. "To my knowledge, nowhere else along the known Roman frontier—from Britain to Jordan to Morocco to Bulgaria—has this experiment been conducted." There is, however, written evidence of signalling by means of smoke and fire along the Roman frontiers. Concrete evidence—the remains of watchtowers—also exists all along the borders.

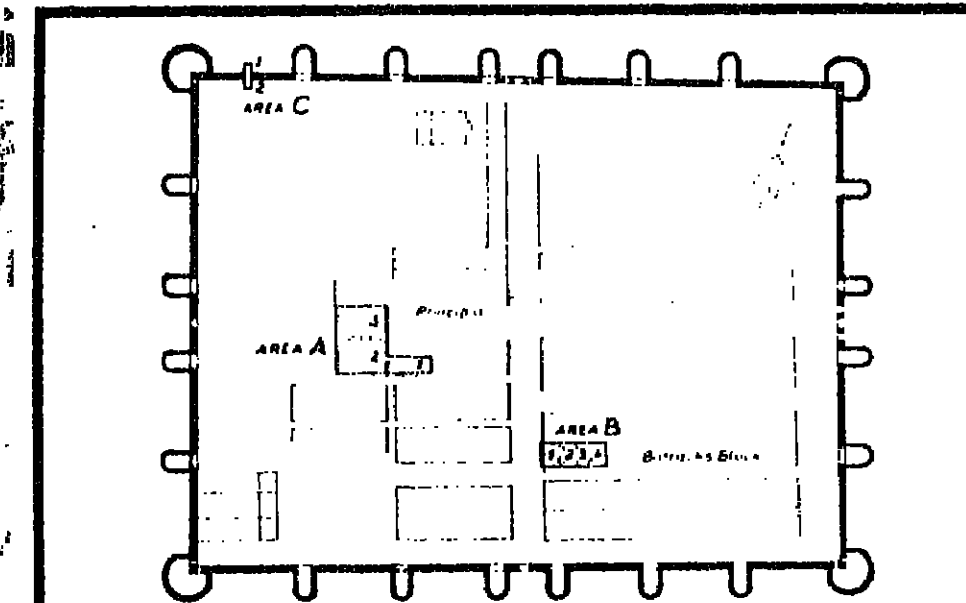
Parker and his team will be returning to Lejjun in 1984 to investigate some already-opened areas further, and look in new directions. One place that deserves more attention is Qasr Bashir, a Roman cavalry fortress north of Lejjun that Parker describes as the best preserved Roman fort in Jordan. The building of the fort is precisely dated to A.D. 306 by its dedicatory in-

scription, and the inscription also makes it one of the few ancient sites whose original name is known: the castle is named as *Castra Praetoria Mobeni*.

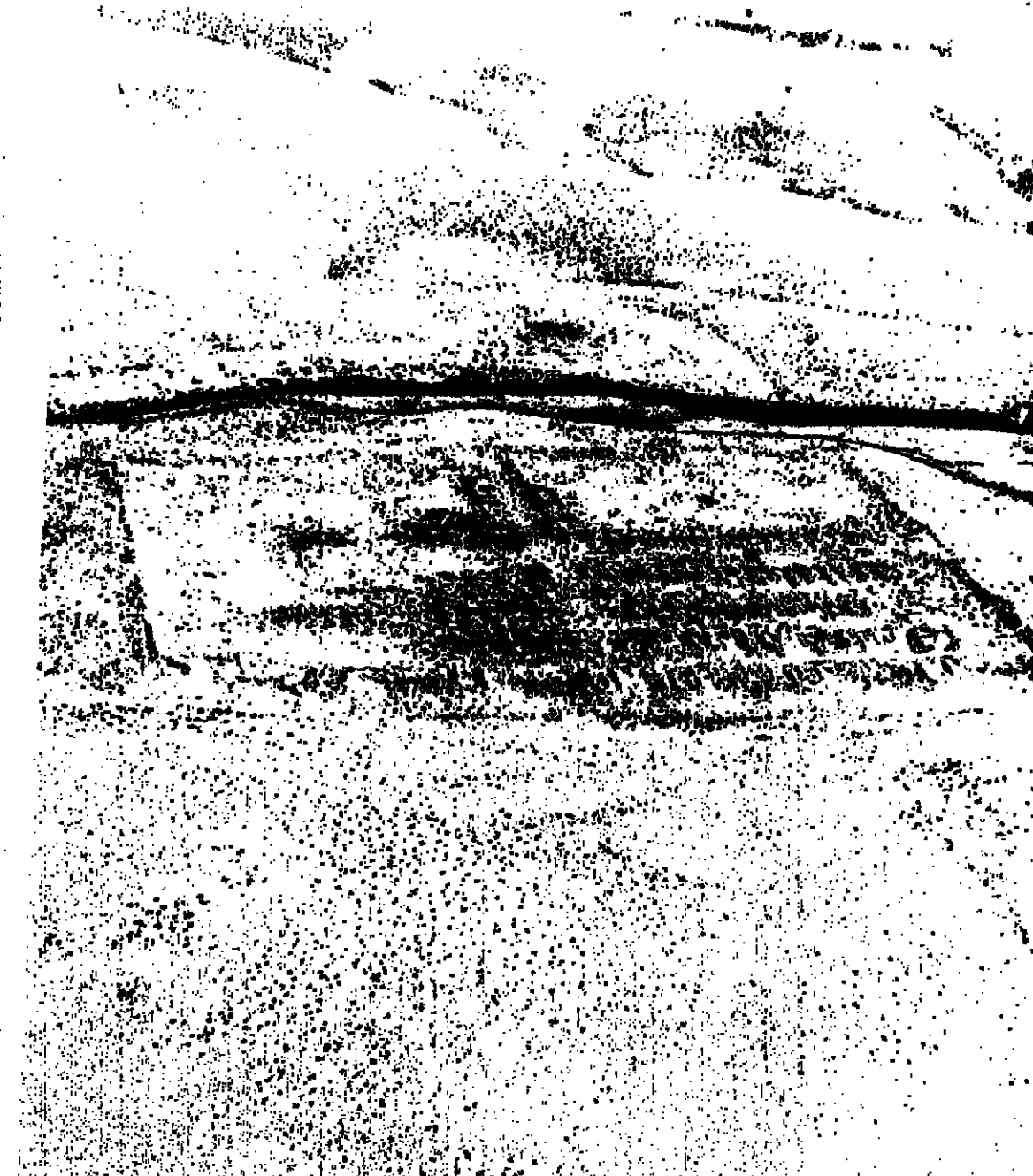
The Limes Arabicus Project is sponsored by North Carolina State University, where Parker is a professor, in cooperation with the American Centre of Oriental Research and the Jordan Department of Antiquities, which paid the wages of 30 to 50 workmen employed in this year's digging. The department's inspector at the dig was Nabil Bugarin. Funding came from the U.S. National Endowment for the Humanities, the Dumbarton Oaks Centre for Byzantine Studies in Washington, D.C., and several private donors.



Dr. Parker stands on a landing of the staircase in the camp's northeast tower



Plan of the Lejjun fortress, showing digging areas A, B and C



Aerial photo taken in 1937, showing the camp at Lejjun from the south, with Wadi Lejjun in the background

12 THE JERUSALEM STAR

(British RAF photo)

Price rises hit Mexico

By Peter Eisner
Associated Press

MEXICO CITY — A flurry of sharp price increases this week for basic foods and services has further battered the average Mexican consumer already strapped by high unemployment, 60 percent inflation and one of the worst recessions in 40 years.

The question government officials and analysts are now asking privately is how much more can the average wage earner take.

The surprise price hike announced this week doubled the price of corn tortillas to 10 U.S. cents a pound and white bread rolls to 2 cents each after the government slashed subsidies on both products. Both are important foods in a country where an estimated 40 percent of the labor force is either unemployed or underemployed, earning little more than the legal minimum wage of 95 cents an hour.

Gasoline prices also jumped by 67 percent from 40 cents to 77 cents for a gallon of regular. Electricity rates went up 10 percent for home users and 50 percent for industry. The increases are expected to save the government the equivalent of millions of U.S. dollars in subsidies. The Ministry of Commerce said the increases were necessary because the subsidies to hold down prices were too costly at a time of economic crisis.

With other increases expected to follow, Mexico's usually quiet labor leaders started calling for wage increases to compensate for the higher prices.

"The working class is no longer disposed to sacrificing itself," said the Congress of Labor, a key union that usually supports the government. The statement was in response to appeals by President Jose Lopez Portillo for "a little time" to absorb the price increases.

Railroad workers also called for a 75 percent across-the-board increase in wages, and farmers asked for increases in minimum price supports.

"This won't affect me in direct economic terms and I agree it was necessary," said a prominent businessman. "But it's another case of the government doing things too quickly instead of having gradual price increases that are easier to accept."

About 3,000 teachers and students from the normal school, a teachers college often aligned with worker movements, marched peacefully along downtown Juarez Avenue on Tuesday, calling for salary raises and opposing the price increases.

The nation's all-powerful labor leader, Fidel Velazquez, secretary-general of the Mexican Workers Federation, described the price increases as a necessary step to aid the nation's ailing economy.

Velazquez, closely tied to the government's Institutional Revolutionary Party, contended there was no need to consult labor before announcing the price hikes.

"The government does not consult. It acts," he was quoted as saying.

Most observers expected general price increases to follow those announced this week, especially in transportation. The government has said none are planned.

Taxi drivers, many of whom regularly gouge customers instead of charging metered fares, began increasing their rates to compensate for higher prices at the pump, even though the government hasn't authorized cab fare increases in four years.

Subsidies include support for the one-peso fare on about two cents on Mexico City's modern subway system.

The cost to the government for each rider is about 10 cents.

Diplomatic analysts said the price hikes are long overdue and could improve a bleak economic picture. Despite its oil wealth, Mexico is expected to have a foreign debt of more than \$81 billion by the end of the year. The economy is also reeling from 60 percent inflation and a sinking currency that already has dropped in value against the dollar by about 50 percent since the beginning of 1982.

Oil importers face crisis

GENEVA, Switzerland (AP)—Oil-importing developing nations face their worst economic crisis since the 1930s because of the international recession generated by industrial countries, according to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

A summary accompanying a recently released UNCTAD report on the world's economy blames the economic "malfunctioning" of industrial nations for the developing world's "gravest economic crisis since the great depression." As a result, it says, the current account deficit of oil-importing developing nations jumped \$22 billion last year over 1980 to reach \$92 billion.

Last year's deficit of \$92 billion, accrued despite increased exports from these countries, was primarily due to a "collapse" of raw goods prices resulting from lessened demand and growing interest payments on loans, the summary said.

The non-oil developing countries also registered a \$60 billion increase in their medium-and long-term debts over 1980, rising to \$40 billion last year, it said.

Roger Lawrence, director of UNCTAD's division of money, finance and development, said the report's projected output growth for these countries of 3.8 per cent this year was "likely too optimistic." He said the projected growth from 1.5 per cent in 1981 was based on predictions three months ago.

While blaming industrialized nations for the general downturn in the world's economy, it said recession within these countries, which has left about 25 million of their workforce unemployed, has "defied satisfactory explanation."

Israelis begin paying for war in Lebanon

By Ahmad Dabbas

Jerusalem Star Staff Writer

TEL AVIV (AP)—Israelis woke up this week to find their grocery bills up as much as 36 per cent as the government slashed subsidies on basic commodities and services to help finance the war in Lebanon.

A litre of milk went up 36 percent to 8.90 shekels (1.1 dollars) and a 750-gram loaf of white bread rose 15 percent to 4.00 shekels (0.17 dollar).

Electricity for domestic use increased 15 per cent to two shekels (0.08 dollars) per kilowatt/hour. The government also planned to hike bus fares by 25 per cent.

Though the increases seemed stiff, Israel has lived with three digit annual inflation for three years, and part of the price increases was intended to make up for the devaluation of the shekel.

The government has also imposed a two-percent levy on stock exchange transactions, a four-percent mandatory savings bond on monthly salaries and a three-percent increase in the value added tax (VAT), a sales tax that now stands at 15 percent.

The latest price rise is the third since the war began June 6.

A telethon organized by the Israel Broadcasting Authority to aid the war effort raised 142 million shekels (\$5 million) in 24 hours ending at dawn Wednesday.

Broadcasting authority director Yosef Lapid said the money will go to promote education for soldiers, the development of means of fighting and expanded training programmes.



Israelis have been confronted with steep price rises in the market since the Lebanon invasion.

Europeans plan new waterway

By Thomas Land

London (ONS)—A vast new European waterway linking Baltic and North Sea ports with the

Black Seas could strengthen ties between East and West.

The waterway, connecting the Danube, Oder and Elbe rivers, would cost \$4,500 million and take 25 years to build. According to a U.N. study, the project is technically feasible and would strengthen political as well as economic links between Communist and non-Communist Europe.

The study was sponsored by the Geneva-based U.N. Economic Commission for Europe (which covers Eastern and Western Europe as well as North America) with the aim of building two existing European inland waterway networks—the Central and West European system formed by the Danube, Rhine, Elbe, Oder and Vistula river basins, and the East European system comprising the Danube and its tributaries.

The new connections would create a navigable trunk waterway serving all the countries—some landlocked—along the three rivers, with a total length of about 1,800 miles between Ismail on the Black Sea and Szczecin on the Baltic or 1,900 miles between Ismail and Hamburg.

It would also create water resources in arid areas, and would encourage economic development along its route.

Although the project could be completed in 10 to 15 years, the study recommends a two-stage approach to take up to a quarter of a century. The first stage would be limited to the construction of a canal with a single set of locks between the Danube and the Oder.

Europe's waterways are under-used, although road and railway services are under strain.

Quoting the Final Act of the Helsinki Agreement on security and co-operation in Europe, the U.N. study urges the three key riparian states to prepare initial accords for the scheme.

The three are neutral Austria as well as Communist Czechoslovakia and Poland, which are anxious to strengthen their ties with Western Europe. They would have everything to gain from the project.

Iraqi-Jordanian firm takes on big load

By Ahmad Dabbas

Jerusalem Star Staff Writer

AMMAN—By the beginning of next year, the Iraqi-Jordanian Land Transport Company (IJLTC) will be moving an average of 5,000 tonnes of cargo with its fleet of 750 trucks.

IJLTC is contacting the governments of Arabian Gulf countries for the purpose of opening branches in those countries, in an attempt to expand its transport works between the ports of the countries and the rest of the Arab world.

IJLTC Director General Fares Kafi told the Jerusalem Star that his company plans to establish a clearing agency, to do away with the need to go to private clearing companies to clear goods transported by the company from Amman, and to establish a maritime agency to integrate land and sea transport. This matter will be resolved by the board of directors in its next meeting, during the coming two months.

Kafi said: "The present average transported by the company's fleet of 750 trucks comes to 2,500 tonnes of goods daily. This is mostly Iraqi imports trucked from Amman to Iraq." He added that the company's capacity will double by the beginning of 1982. This increase,

which will be accomplished without adding to the fleet, will be due to experience, improvement of performance, increased efficiency and the adoption of modern loading and discharging methods. The receipt of goods will also be speeded up following the establishment of the maritime agency and the clearing company.

Success. The company, whose capital is JD 30 million—shared equally by the Jordanian and Iraqi governments—made a profit of JD 2.5 million during the past year. This is considered an outstanding profit for a young company. IJLTC was founded in late 1980.

Kafi said the success of the company in its mission is due to the facilities and support rendered by Jordanian and Iraqi officials. Particularly notable is the fact that the company has been treated by Iraq as a domestic transport company.

Kafi indicated that the company has established a modern workshop in Amman for maintenance and repair, using the latest methods and supplied with advanced tools and equipment. The workshop was built by a specialized international company, and a similar one will be established next year in Baghdad.

In October, the company will start to construct a housing project for the company's workers, and technicians at Amman, on an area of 18 dunams. The project's plans have been completed, and they are now before the Amman town planning committee for approval. The company employs 2,000 people, including administrative and technical employees and drivers.



IJLTC is trying to increase tonnage with greater efficiency.

Kafi explained that IJLTC bases its work on the principle of "joint national work and integration," and on sound economic and technical foundation. It is performing "a national mission serving development plans and projects in Jordan and Iraq," he said, "through the transportation of the requirements of development imported from abroad, for both Jordan and Iraq."

He added that now that the company has passed its initial stages, it wants a permanent building in Amman—a fact that asserts the continuity and success of the company on the long range.

Buses. On the other hand, the company has started to operate modern passenger buses between Amman and Baghdad, at the rate of two trips a day.

Kafi said this operation is not for profit, but rather intends to create incentives for those in the private passenger transport sector to improve their transport vehicles, and to perform a "national mission of encouraging the movement of people between the two countries."

Kafi said that IJLTC being concerned about the development of the southern region of Jordan, and since Amman is the centre of the company's activity, it has decided to finance the construction of a girls' school in Amman.

He added that the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Public Works are currently working on the plans and specifications to initiate construction.

IJLTC has also contributed to the activation of the port of Amman through its contribution to the transfer of some goods from other ports to Amman, following the company's proven ability to transport goods efficiently and speedily, Kafi said.

The American dream

Down the painful road to poverty

By Robert Chesshyre

WASHINGTON (ONS) — In a litter-ridden alleyway, a 10 minute walk from the White House, several hundred derelict and ragged men queued in the clammy heat for a free meal. Their restless, shuffling line provided a chilling glimpse of what it is like for those who fall off the bottom of the ladder.

Few of these unfortunates ever had access to the American dream, but their swelling numbers testify to a dismal decline in the American economy.

A few hours later, beneath the chandeliers in the White House East Room, Ronald Reagan, the man elected to restore that dream, spoke of hardships along the road to recovery. The miracle he promised his countrymen with supply side (or "trickle down") economics has been postponed.

The President used words like "suffering," "painful" and "slowness," which don't come naturally to him, and seemed to indicate a dawning of reality. Good times, after all, are not just around the corner.

He rode to power on the promise to cut taxes, yet is now endorsing the largest tax increase in American peacetime history — \$90 billion in three years.

He promised Congress earlier this year that he would trim back marginally on defence spending, and withdrew the pledge later, so jeopardising agreement on domestic spending restraint. He blamed the Democrats for impeding his economic plans, although opposition to his original budget was equally vehement on the Republican side.

Shuffling. Such inconsistencies led one major newspaper to inquire in a headline over an editorial last week: "What is the President thinking?" The answer would appear to be "not much." As one former economic adviser to Democratic presidents remarked: "He is shuffling the same old index cards" and the same old phrases keep popping out.

Unemployment stands at 10 million—the highest level for 40 years—and countless millions more, like the derelicts in the food queue, have long

since given up. Over half young blacks are officially out of work—a gross underestimation of the true position in the big cities.

At some time last year a total of 23.4 million people—one in five of the workforce—were jobless, and three million were idle throughout the year. Since unemployment benefits last a maximum of nine months, a lot of people are being badly hurt.

From Reagan's point of view what is worse is that unemployment is beginning to hit the middle classes. The level among white collar workers is over 5 per cent, more than half the national average. Fear of losing a job has become a potent force among millions still in work.

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utilities needed.

The catalogue is almost as big as anyone cares to make it, and one Washington-based magazine under the headline "Hard Times" called for a massive public works drive, along the lines instituted by Franklin Roosevelt during the Great Depression.

Such is not a path that will appeal to Reagan, who is in the business of getting government off the back of people, but communities can no more afford the high interest rates to borrow money for vital construction than can the squeezed small businessman.

Bright spot. Although the promise has gone down, economists fear that any substantial recovery will send it higher as the competition for spare money heats up. The government itself announced that it will be borrowing \$100 billion between now and the end of the year to finance the federal deficit.

Poverty. Sectors of the economy are badly hurt, some almost to the point of extinction. More than one in three steel workers is out of work, hence the battles over European steel. Farmers are fighting almost as lost as crops in a hurricane. Many a small business, strapped for cash by high interest rates, is going to the wall.

Now, 14 per cent of Americans are officially classed as living below the poverty line—and increase of 2.2 million poor people since Reagan took office. One in five children and one in three blacks are living in poverty (the threshold is set at an income of \$9,287 for a family of four).

The infrastructure of highways, bridges, sewers, water-pipes is deteriorating fast, as anyone who visited a major northern city can testify. Nearly half the nation's 557,516 highway bridges are "deficient or obsolete," the highways themselves are wearing out at a rate that ought to mean 2,000 miles of new construction annually.

Companies are spending millions on rerouting trucks to avoid damaged roads and dangerous bridges. Half America's towns and cities cannot expand because they cannot provide the

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The Lebanese affair: an aftermath

MY GREETINGS to Jerusalem, an Arab city fallen to the Israelis in the year of Our Lord 1967, one meant to be a tribute to Beirut, another Arab city fallen or about to fall, or will fall, if the Israelis and their supporters wish in the year of Our Lord 1982. If this sounds sad or a little bitter to many, I doubt it will touch the heart and soul of our Arab Nation with its twenty-two identities.

For in fact after the fall of one Arab city, the fall of another is not so surprising. It would seem that Mr. Sharon, so magnificently armed and trained, can take his breakfast anywhere in the Arab World, not only in the beleaguered city of Beirut. That is one reality revealed in the aftermath of the "Lebanese affair" an affair not of love or mutual admiration, but of avarice, greed and destruction on the one hand and duplicity, chaos and disorganization on the other.

Greetings to Jerusalem and to those who once were its children: the Palestinian commandos and the PLO who have stood their ground against terrific odds for the past two months. That they may have done so does not detract from their accomplishments. Remember that in June of 1967, as opposed to June of 1982, with Egypt included, the "war" lasted less than a week. That is another reality brought to light in the aftermath of the 1982 "affair": if the Palestinians, have to resist, they will have to do it alone. Mr. Arafat graphically remarks to Mr. Qaddafi: "We must remind you, Brother Muammar, of the meetings we have held. Had what we agreed on been implemented, the enemy would not have dared to do what he has done." This was in reply to Mr. Qaddafi who had advised Arafat "to commit suicide." It would seem that the third reality revealed was how lonely the Palestinians are. Some may have publicly advised them, but others secretly wished the same.

Surely the end of Arafat is not the end of the PLO or the Palestinians.

Leaders, whether Arab or non-Arab, must realize that should the PLO end in the ashes of Beirut, a new PLO will emerge, perhaps more bitter, more violent and very much underground. People under greater pressure will produce violence and it is in the tradition of the Middle East to produce assassins.

A reminder seems to be in order. A reminder to hopefully sane people wherever they may be: You cannot kill the conscience of a people and hope that the people will acquire. The PLO is, or has become, the conscience of the Palestinians, indeed of the Arabs. A people as versatile and volatile as the Palestinians cannot be expected to lay dead for long. It would seem only human, if not logical, to deal with the PLO with its present leadership than with the surely to arise PLO, whose quality and quantity are unknown. A new PLO will surely be more radical and of necessity more violent. Many Arabs, Palestinians and otherwise, do not think that this is a bad prospect. For it is to be remembered that to many Arabs now, as in the past, the very existence of Israel, in any form, is an aggression against the Arab World, indeed against humanity.

The above was a quick reminder to those who may think that the PLO will be eradicated in the streets and ashes of Beirut. Lots of Palestinian and Lebanese souls will perish, but the PLO will not.

For these people, including the Israelis and those who support them, or tacitly hope they will do a thorough job, a reminder is in order. A reminder that history is a harsh judge and, while for the moment some of the people will be fooled some of the time, in the long run, when the dust settles, there will be a sitting in judgement. While school children may feel sorry when they read of the last Prince of Bani Al-Ahmar leaving Arab Spain for the last time, adults lament his inaptitude, weakness and perhaps shortsightedness.

LETTERS

Short songs to Beirut

American scissors

1. BEIRUT

We treasure the future,
And know we will win!

2. BEIRUT

The warmth of your heart
The steel of your will
The pain of your bullet
Will make the battle legendary
And the new day will be born

3. BEIRUT

Those fighters died on every hand
Surely know how to fight
Your special war.

4. BEIRUT

You rang your bells
Through the streets of all these neglected capitals
And you will know
That blood of your blood
Thou art thyself Surnam, old and proud!

5. BEIRUT

A good deathbed—and half of life is won
And you would you die such a death!

6. BEIRUT

You must believe only
You must believe only
The Palestinian guns!

Mohammad Al-Dhaher
Amman

One evening in October 1969, I was invited to a big dinner attended by a large number of people—specialists, businessmen and intellectuals. A few moments after I had settled comfortably in an easy chair, our hostess pointed to the man sitting next to me, saying that I should be careful in what I said to him, because he was "not an easy man." I asked her not to worry.

I then turned to the guest and introduced myself. He also introduced himself. He was a diplomat stationed here in Amman at the embassy of a superpower. At the time his name meant nothing more than the position he held.

He started the conversation directly, and to the point: "The future of the Arabs lies in dividing them into small religious and/or ethnic minorities," he said in his broken classical Arabic, which he obviously had learnt at Shemlan in Lebanon. At the time, only Yemen was about to be divided into North Yemen and South Yemen.

"We are now 14 states. How many do you want us to become?" I asked.

"Twenty-eight," he said.

How, I enquired.

"Starting with Yemen. The United Arab Emirates must also be divided," he arrogantly said. "There must also be a state for the Kurds and a state for the Shi'ites in Iraq, a state for the Alawites in northern Syria, a state for the Sunnis in Damascus and Tripoli, a state for the Druse in Jabal Al-Arab and the Hurun. The lands west of the River Jordan must be given to the Palestinians, while the lands east of the waterway must be allocated to the Jordanians. Lebanon must have two states—a northern and a southern state."

I could not help but interrupt this soliloquy. "You have a most powerful scissors," I said. "But, ours is a vast region. However, I think that the greatest mistake lies in the fact that you were not born 200 years ago."

"How so?" he asked.

"Had you been born more than 200 years ago, you would have saved your country the agony of its civil war that ended in unifying that great land. You would have helped in making your country an easy morsel for the communists, the arch-enemies of your country, just like you want to make our homeland an easy morsel for the Zionists. But pray tell, how do you propose to divide Lebanon—a country small in size, but a great country in its contributions to the region?"

"Very simple. There must be a South Lebanon and a North Lebanon," he answered matter-of-factly.

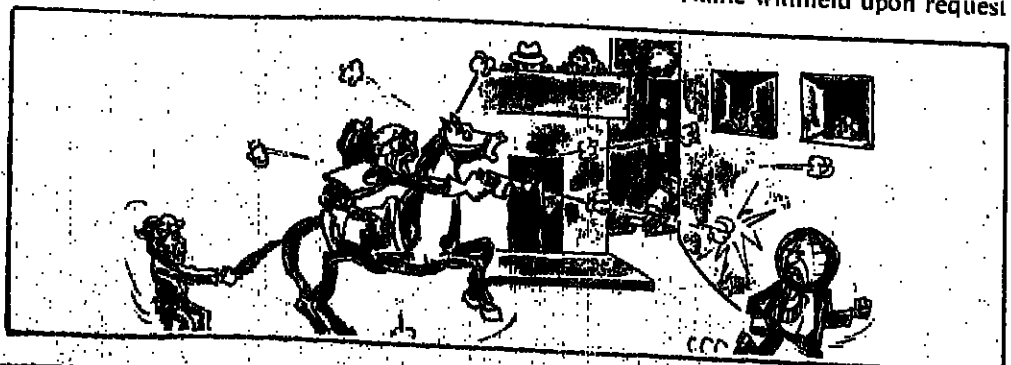
"How can you do that with a very small country?" I asked.

"A Christian Lebanon and a Muslim Lebanon," he said.

This man occupies the high-ranking position of assistant deputy secretary of state of the United States of America.

Yes, Morris Drapper, who in 1969 advocated the division of 14 Arab states into 28, is now going around the Middle East, scissors in hand, trying to divide and divide. The tragic element is that we Arabs, knowingly or unknowingly, are assisting him in implementing his scheme.

Name withheld upon request



The supreme example

WHAT A GREAT honour for the people's resistance to be chosen to fight alone and unsupported by most ferocious fascist military force on earth—under total siege in two months, with no water or food.

We know of no national movement in contemporary history that has withstood such conditions—total abandonment, a proudly based conspiracy, an anti-fight, siege and a continuous machinery of destruction and hope of it all, has held its position and kept on with the fight. It is as if Almighty had chosen the Palestinian revolution to excel the deeds of other movements and set a new record, thus providing the supreme example, for the steadfastness of the Palestinians in Beirut, to a future defender of a lost right or an usurped homeland. Those future strugglers will be told, "you have not yet reached the level of the Palestinians' sacrifice and redemption in Beirut!"

In order to elevate this supreme example to the zenith of its grandeur, fate—at the moment of desperate confrontation between Israel and the people of Palestine—has emptied the battlefield of all clowns, spectators and hypocrites, so as to avoid tarnishing the shining Palestinian redemption with the suspicion of aid from any party.

The fight was started in Beirut with no-one but the Almighty and this faithful fighting regiment confronting the army of Begin and Sharon. Where is the help of brothers and friends?

They are absent—either as collaborators with the enemy, or stem due to fear or inability, or hypocrites, hiding their hypocrisy by sending cables of support and statements of condemnation. All that they are plotting, when weighed the scale of truth, either through their support for the aggressor or through the abandonment of those with a just cause, at a time when intentions are tested by deeds.

We cannot tell how the battle in Beirut is going to end, now that it has reached the final stage. Regardless of how it is going to end, it is a source of honour and pride for the Palestinian revolution to have fought the invading army for two whole months without laying down arms or raising the white flag. It is honourable to have confronted the new Nazis alone, knowing that great America stands behind them, while on their right and left stand the "sister" Arab countries, the friendly countries and the Security Council, helpless to stop aggression or to supply Beirut with water and medicine!

Therefore "defeat" in the face of a conspiracy of this scale should not be a source of shame to the Palestinian fighters, but should elevate them on the scale of heroism to the highest mark!

It is glorious and honourable for them to have rejected submission and weakness, and to have told Israel and America: "No, we will not surrender" when the strong yielded and all heads, east and west, bowed to Israeli terrorism.

Hakem

writing in Ad-Dustour

Letters to the Editor, with the writer's full name and address, should be sent to: The Editor, The Jerusalem Star, P.O. Box 591, Amman, Jordan. Letters may be edited for reasons of clarity and/or space. Writers' names and/or addresses can be withheld upon request.

View point

What role for Europe?

By Yacoub Jabir

EVERY NOW and then, the European Economic Community (EEC) sends an envoy to the Middle East on a new fact-finding mission. In most cases, the EEC envoy is the president of the community's council of ministers; the man in charge of the group's political affairs.

Despite these frequent missions, the EEC has done very little to help achieve a settlement in the Middle East. Europe, it seems, is confused about what to do to help achieve a just solution that satisfies the Arabs but avoids angering the United States and Israel.

There have been hopes that the levity of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon could move the EEC towards a more active role in the search for a just Middle East peace. Some hoped for EEC sanctions against Israel, similar to those imposed on Argentina following its occupation of the Falkland Islands. But the European Community, as a whole, has so far failed to act firmly against Israel for its excesses in Lebanon. The EEC's passive attitude has disappointed many who were hoping that this time, Western Europe would act independently from the United States.

France, a leading EEC member, has chosen to act alone in a genuine endeavour to end the Lebanese tragedy. All through the crisis, Paris has taken a series of steps that moved it closer to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), and alienated it from Israel. Furthermore, France has attempted to link a solution to the Lebanese crisis to an overall Middle East peace settlement based on self-determination for the Palestinian people.

The French initiatives would certainly have had more force had they been concerted EEC steps. An EEC consensus on the Middle East could make the United States more flexible, and less adamant in its support of Israel.

It is unrealistic, however, to say that Western Europe, the world's major trading partner with Israel, cannot act effectively to influence the United States and Israel on the Middle East. Arab weakness and inaction are probably the major factor in delaying the emergence of a more effective West European role in Middle East peace efforts.

But Europe should not wait and judge things from what is visible on the surface. Experience has taught us all that in an unpredictable Middle East, the most devastating storms blow when everything around looks so very quiet and docile.

Arab editorial opinion

THIS WEEK newspaper editorials in the Arab World encompass a number of topics. There is, firstly, the resistance of the PLO guerrillas and their Lebanese allies in West Beirut. The second topic of concern is the uncovering of American collusion in the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the siege of West Beirut.

The third topic around which newspaper editorials centres is the forthcoming Arab summit.

Ar-Rayan daily at Qatar asserts that Israel intends to exterminate not only the PLO fighters in Lebanon, but all Palestinians in Lebanon, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Only the steadfast resistance of the PLO men and their Lebanese allies has defeated them and Arab should extend to these fighters all possible help. The paper asserts, as Beirut represents the last bastion of Arab defence in the area.

Al-Qurubeh weekly underlines the steadfastness of the joint Palestinian and Lebanese forces in their defence of West Beirut against the barbaric onslaught of the Israelis and points out that their heroic sacrifice will put an end to tyranny and oppression if supplemented with Arab military support.

In Dubai Al-Bayan daily ridicules President Reagan's "crocodile tears" when he made the statement that "he lost his patience a long time ago" when the Israelis escalated their "savage bombardment of Beirut from air, land and sea." It is incredible, the paper asserts, that Israel could execute the horrible massacres and repeatedly violate the cease-fire ordered by the U.N. Security Council without U.S. support. Reagan, the paper points out, should leave restrained "his strategic ally" instead of shedding tears of pity for the massacred civilians in West Beirut.

Al-Ithad daily of Abu Dhabi criticises the plan drawn by the six-member Committee of the Arab Foreign Ministers, on the Lebanon crisis. Instead of concentrating on Arab assistance to Lebanon, the committee should have engaged itself with gathering political as well as military support to force Israel out of Lebanon. Arab assistance, the paper indicates, will be extended to free Lebanon automatically. And oil embargo on the U.S. or withdrawal of Arab capital, the paper advises, could press the U.S. and its European allies to enforce Israeli withdrawal.

Al-Riyad of Saudi Arabia stresses the need of Arabs to set aside their differences and respond to the call of national duty to help the PLO men and their Lebanese confederates besieged in West Beirut. The paper welcomes the joint visit of the presidents of North and South Yemen in their mission to urge the holding of an Arab summit and the abolishing of all policies among Arab countries.

Al-Madinah criticises Israel's refusal to withdraw from Lebanon and abide by international law, and deplores the U.N. Security Council's delay in sending U.N. observers to observe the ceasefire between the Israelis and PLO. The paper expresses hope that Arabs and Muslims will shoulder their responsibility to defeat the purposes of Israeli aggression.

The Arab News weekly points out that upon the advice of the six-member Committee of the Arab Foreign Ministers Conference the PLO fighters have accepted to withdraw from West Beirut. However, the Israelis are expediting their pull-out, the paper states, by waging, with the connivance of their American mentors, a war of extermination against the PLO fighters and the West Beirut civilian population.

In Jordan, Ad-Dustour daily writes on the American veto of the Soviet-sponsored U.N. Security Council draft resolution calling for the imposition of international sanctions against Israel. It asserts that the veto disclosed America's collusion in the massacres the Israelis are perpetrating in Lebanon. The veto, the paper continues, also exposes the falsehood of President Reagan's appeals to Israel to withdraw its forces from Beirut. "It is an attempt," the paper says, "to deceive Arabs and distract their attention from the

U.S.-Israeli secret accord. Ad-Dustour asks, "Does the use of the veto show U.S. integrity and honesty? Does George Shultz's refusal to meet with Arab ambassadors in Washington, while giving admission to Zionist leaders, give Arabs any satisfaction as to American credibility?"

The paper believes that the American veto also destroyed all hopes of a transformation in U.S. foreign policy. Any attempt to transform this policy is bound to fail, the paper believes. "Washington is the arch-enemy of the Arab Nation, and bears the major responsibility for the crimes of the present war," it says.

On the subject of "the new reality Israel wants to impose," Ad-Dustour writes that Israel's military action in Lebanon is a continuation of its political design in violation of all international norms and laws. According to the paper, extremists in Israel are making plans to build settlements in Lebanon.

The paper criticises Arab silence as a crime, as Israel undermines the Arab identity of Lebanon. The paper concludes that the withdrawal of the PLO men from Lebanon will not mean the end of the crisis, as Israel is bound to build in Lebanon, a second base for Zionism in pursuit of its motto "from the Nile to the Euphrates." Ad-Dustour also undertakes a short review of Sunday's NCC emergency session. According to the paper, the speakers of the council, including Premier Badran,

asserted that no agreement could kill the Palestinians' birth and cause. Although the Arabs have failed to take a united stand in this war, the paper states, it does not mean the end of the road. Jordan will continue to offer, according to the speakers of the Council, the Arab nation which is ready to sacrifice all that it has for the sake of the Palestinian cause.

The paper criticises the "mad outrage" which broke out on the eve of the conclusion of a diplomatic settlement of the West Beirut crisis. The paper asserts that Israel does not want to see the end of the crisis, but wants to win a military victory after exterminating Palestinians and Lebanese fighters. The contemptible thing, the paper notes is that the U.S., whose representatives, Philip Habib, has already completed the final arrangements for the withdrawal of the PLO fighters from West Beirut, made no attempt to curb the madness of Begin and Sharon. "If Washington does not curb this madness," the paper asserts, "the U.S. shall shoulder the responsibility of the Israeli massacres wrought on the Palestinians and the Lebanese," and should, therefore, pay dearly in terms of its interests and its relations with the countries of the Arab World.

On the subject of the American veto, Al-Ra'i declares that "on one side of the coin Washington pretends to be in deep sorrow over the alarming situation in West Beirut, calling for a continuous ceasefire. On the other side of the coin, Washington resorts to its right to veto in order to prevent the U.N. Security Council from adopting a firm resolution against Israel." Such duplicity, the paper asserts, "implies American scorn of Arab identity. 'Washington should restore' the paper goes on to say, 'that seeds of hatred sown in this region cannot produce roses, and limited aid to some Arab countries can never heal deep wounds'."

Al-Ra'i daily, under the heading "Arab masses want answers," asks why no unified Arab action has yet emerged "to end the massacres perpetrated in West Beirut." At the same time, the paper points out, the siege of



The Killers: Produced by Reagan, directed by Begin and performed by Sharon!

'A landmark in Jordanian architecture'

By Osama El-Sherif
Jerusalem Star Staff Writer

ABDEL KARIM Bilbeisi was only 13 years old when his father used to send him to watch over the new house that was being built about 200 metres from the Roman Theatre in Safi El Sil area. That was sixty years ago, a time of great importance in modern Jordanian history.

Today the house stands without a roof, deserted and "humiliated" according to Yasar Sakr, a senior in architecture at Jordan University, who considers the Bilbeisi building a landmark of early Jordanian architecture.

The two-storey house was finished in the Autumn of 1920. The Bilbeisi's, one of Amman early prominent families, decided to build the house to accommodate guests. "The first tenant was Hassan Khalid Abu Huda, prime minister of Transjordan," says Bilbeisi. "The house also served as the residence of Kirk MacBride who served as government treasurer."

"Things were a lot different in those days," Bilbeisi says. The Safi el-Sil area was the only inhabited area of Amman. In 1920 there were only about 20 families living in that area, which was the heart of the village of Amman. Bilbeisi says. "Some Bedouin and Circassian immigrants lived close by in the mountains. Mules and donkeys were the only available means of transport."

The house which was built in an area close to the then still flowing Sil, is characteristic of West Bank architecture of that period especially of the Ramallah area, says Sakr. "You can also trace some late Ayubid influences."

Bilbeisi says stones for construction were brought from neighbouring areas of Amman. "Some of these quarries are situated in what we now know as Al-Wahdat," he says. There were no design drawings made before construction Bilbeisi says. "My father went to Nabulus and agreed with a local contractor to build the house in one year."

Sakr says these contractors were the forerunners of modern architecture in Jordan. They produced architecture without being architects.

The house contains eight rooms, four in each storey. It occupies about 300 metres of land with about 200 metres left as a yard.

In 1927 the Bilbeisi family moved in to the house. "I left soon after that to attend to business and that was the last time I lived there," he says. His brother and family and wife lived at the house until 1950. The house was closed for twenty years until the government approached the Bilbeisi family with an offer. "They told us they wanted to use the house as a school for girls. We agreed and they paid us two years rent in advance Bilbeisi says. "Shortly after that an inspection team reported that the house was in a dangerously deteriorating state." The government moved the school elsewhere and closed the house.

Today the house can still be distinguished from the array of small middle-class houses that surrounds it. It stands alone in its history and character. The bustling downtown presents an extreme contradiction to the purpose of the building. "It is part of our culture and should be preserved," Sakr says. Allowing the house to be destroyed would be a telling comment on how we treat certain segments of our history."

But the Bilbeisi think otherwise. "It is an old house, very expensive to renovate and dangerous. In its present state," Bilbeisi says. "We are thinking of demolishing it to use the land commercially."

Sakr believes the most effective way to save historic buildings such as the Bilbeisi House, would be the formation of an historical society for the preservation of the Jordanian heritage. "Until this happens we will continue to see the destruction of such unique buildings, only to regret it in years to come," he says sadly.



Form and concept

By Yasar Sakr

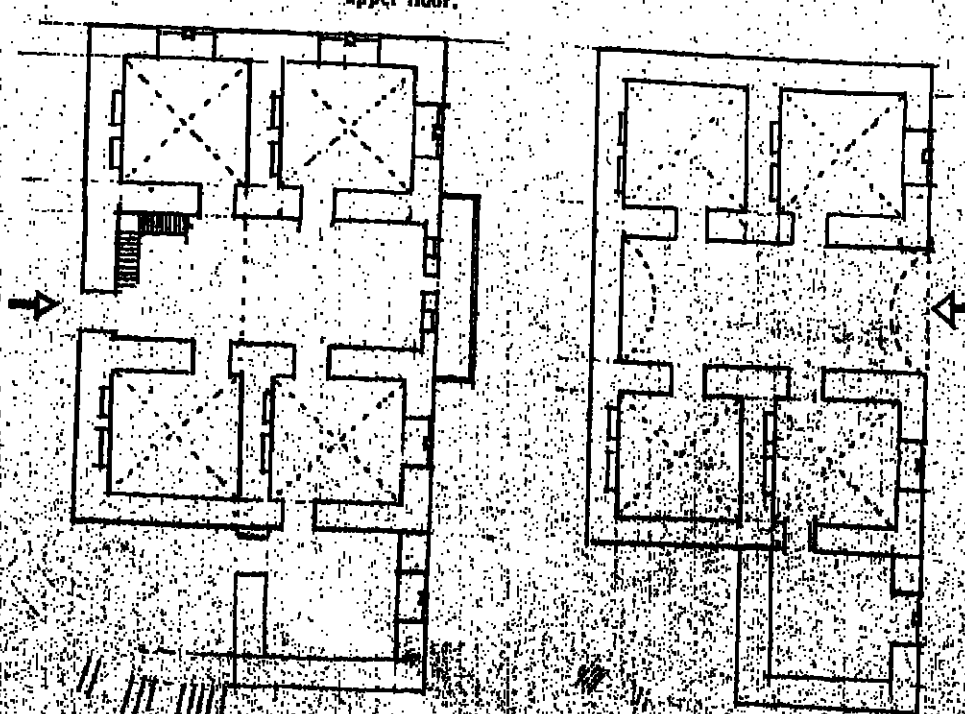
The house is of two stories, each floor consists of central longitudinal bay flanked by two rooms on each side (typical Jordanian plan). The design depends on a module, 4.50 x 4.50 metres, which is the dimension of a single room. Each floor acts as independent unit, the lower floor is approached from the main street through a front yard (talhoush) which opens directly onto the open bay.

The same plan is repeated in the upper floor with an entrance in the back facade, but here the house utilities are placed in the southern side of the module and the main block and the main bay end with a balcony in the

northern side. Another room was then added in the eastern side.

Characteristically, the formal features follow their original sources in the West Bank, especially of Ramallah and Nabulus houses. This is apparent in the two dimensional treatment of the symmetrical front facade (crowned by a botanic motif).

The use of the traditional double fenestration, change of stones according to the change of location, decorative interlocking stones in the corners and application of rock-faced stones in the ground floor contrasting with the smooth hammerered stones used in the upper floor.



"Allowing the house to be destroyed would be a telling comment on how we treat certain segments of our history..."



Henry Matar

Early developments in education

THE 1964 Law of Education can be taken as an attempt at stabilization of educational thought, experience and practice after a period of turmoil, change and growth (1952-1960). On the political scene the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan had managed to bring the East and West Banks of the river Jordan into one unified state. But still the economic and social implications of this union had to be put into smooth and tidy order. External changes in the Arab world were to have their heavy impact on the still young but growing links between the West and East Banks and very often strained those links. Contradictions within the newly established state had their effect too, and make the smooth integration of the bi-lateral society of Jordan difficult to attain. Tribalism still marked the ways of living and thinking in the east, while a nucleus of a secular society had grown in the west. Naturally enough, the clash between the two social patterns often caused trouble, especially when tribal practices sought to impose themselves on governmental and economic administration. Both externally and internally, the period carried the mark of political, social and economic instability.

On the face of it, the Palestinian educational heritage, when the union took place, looked to be more advanced and expansive than its twin educational practice in the East Bank of Jordan. But much of the educational progress under the Mandate in Palestine had a substantial dose of British colouring to it. It had to be revised and nationalized, although the educational experiment in (East Jordan) had been indirectly supervised by the British. New openings to vocational, industrial and agricultural tuition had to be introduced. Again, many of the personnel of the Palestinian Arab administrative and academic superstructure had fled the country following the clashes of 1948 to settle either as refugees in the neighbouring Arab countries or as expatriates in Europe and America. Added to this shortage in qualified teaching staff, needed for the opening of new schools and institutes—to say nothing of inadequacy of the budget assigned to education. In brief, the whole new educational system suffered from the discrepancies between available man-power and financial potential on the one hand and the ambitious nationalistic aspirations on the other. Constant pressure both from the pan-Arab movement and the surging wave of popularization of knowledge rising immediately after the second World War added to the problem. In its endeavour to fill in the gaps, the educational leadership in Jordan did a good deal of patchy work that was characterized by immaturity of practice and by the centralization of the system.

Immaturity and centralization went hand in hand. The central controlling core often lacked full mature experience and had only vague ideas about the scientific and technological revolution that was then setting in all over the contemporary world. Thus the central leadership had to rely upon the practical experience and academic achievement of certain head teachers or supervisors at the peripheries. Very often the selection of these "elite" was made through the subjective preferences of the leaders at the centre. Hence the rise of the "committee pattern", whose function it was to deal with the problems of educational curricula content and methodology. Committees and sub-committees were formed from experienced subject teachers and these met to specify the main outlines of the contents of subjects, to formulate the general principles and objectives underlying the philosophies of teaching the various subject-matters, and to recommend teaching techniques and methods. The whole process debating and specification was conducted according to general common sense of the so-called knowledgeable subject experts. It lacked the objective evidence and findings of educational survey, questionnaire and research work. Any imported theory—well admired by a committee expert—could find its way through into the recommendations. Hence the ad-hoc immaturity of the resultant curricula content, although at least the effort was more or less indigenous.

From the web of the various committees, certain patterns of groupings began to come together and take form. Each group, thus formed, gathered round an "influential star" and soon went into an agreement to undertake jointly the writing of set books that conformed to the specifications made by the members of the group itself. Admittedly, some members of each group were well-meaning, others were definitely after materialistic gains. But both the well-meaning and profiteering parties were caught in the mesh of the feverish utilitarian competition over textbooks' authorship. The Ministry of Education, badly in need of set-books and more often than not caught by the manoeuvres of the officially influential committee stars, had no alternative but to prescribe the set books that were published. Utilitarian elements began to invade the central leadership of the educational system. And the vicious circle of immaturity continued.

Accordingly, Communist Party committees at universities and college preparatory institutes work out curricula with science department chairman. In the event of conflict, resolution was to be sought in Mao's three dicta: class struggle, production struggle, and the struggle to understand and tame nature. Politics—class struggle—heads the list.

The driving force in education in China is precisely the one that motivated the U.S. after Sputnik joined its academic establishment. Science must be brought to the front in teaching programs. The key to the new system is the specialized or "key" institute that teaches the latest curricula and admits students on a highly competitive basis. Once admitted they are urged to advance in their specialized fields—as the best at Harvard, Stanford, or the Ecole Nationale d'Administration. The only difference is that in China twelve and thirteen-year-olds are admitted to these institutes, which run from grades seven through twelve.

Each of China's 2,000 counties has been ordered to limit to two or three the number of key institutes under its jurisdiction but there are considerably fewer than the authorized totals. Each institute admits only the best students from among the half a million inhabitants in its district. And because these schools offer the best teachers and physical facilities, to say nothing of opportunities for further advancement, pressure for admission is intense. Graduates of these middle schools are virtually assured admission to a university; only 1 or 2 percent of those at other middle schools pass the exams.

Excellence has replaced equal opportunity as a watchword in China's higher education. Universities and institutes are free to set increasingly higher standards of achievement. Some groups may still debate theories of equal opportunity, but policy has charted a different course.

Most key institutes prepare their pupils for university study, although some rural units are structured to move their graduates directly into the workforce. Such pupils study part-time and work at jobs in agriculture, crafts and industry. During the past fifteen years this was a typical arrangement. But the new policy call for education as

admission is no simple matter. Entrance examinations prepared by the central ministry extend over several days. The final hurdles include a medical checkup and oral examinations that may range well beyond the candidate's specialization. The ferocity of the competition can be measured in the statistics for 1980: only 4 percent of those who completed middle school were admitted to universities.



English, Japanese and Russian are the most common languages taught

especially English, are even more popular than scientific and technical courses.

Language instruction and the pursuit of scientific knowledge from abroad are part of China's new policy of critical self-analysis. After the Cultural Revolution there is an almost relentless quest for knowledge from visiting foreign advisers and experts. Through the years China's stance at the hands that held the nation captive, gradually coming to the realization that only through technology could it be truly autonomous. That concept has again come to the fore.

Karl Frey is director of the Institute for the Teaching of Natural Sciences at the University of Kiel



Only 4 per cent of those who complete middle school are admitted to universities

Science without Mao

China revives its sciences

By Karl Frey

a fulltime pursuit for those selected for advancement.

The new system has much in common with the European gymnasium or college preparatory program. The curriculum includes political science, philosophy, history, economics and international affairs which emphasizes the scientist's role. There is greater stress on mathematics than in European schools. Japanese is either a required course or replaces English as the elective. Russian and other modern languages are also offered.

There is a concerted effort to improve the quality of China's scientific research. During the past decade four years of university study was often an exercise in interdisciplinary dabbling. Now the emphasis is on specialization, with degrees based on the pursuit of a major field of study, leading as in the U.S. to a bachelor's degree after four years, a master's degree after further study, and a Ph.D. as the terminal degree.

The media are being drawn into the effort to enhance science education. Last year a university of the east began offering courses that are widely heard because most Chinese households have radios. Foreign language courses,

Jep 20 1986

Arab theatre in crisis

By Riad Ismat

It is generally accepted that the years 1948 and 1967 were turning points in the development of Arab drama, poetry and literature. The loss of Palestine and the devastating defeat of the June War sent shockwaves through the region and stirred writers anew.

New themes developed. There was a yearning for truth and a unanimous condemnation of false propaganda. The desire for democracy led to a strong feeling of national unity: victory was declared to be impossible without it.

All this inspired the playwrights and directors to tackle the political situation in a new way, despite the problems of censorship. Corruption, the bureaucracy, the Mukhabarat (secret police) and the behaviour of the mass media became their chosen topics, expressed in a variety of styles. Arab theatre seemed to be coming of age.

Today, whether for the lack of political freedom or of financial assistance to theatre groups, or a combination of both, there is a serious decline in the standard of theatre throughout the Arab world. A number of leading playwrights have gone into voluntary exile, either in Europe or the Gulf - where they have been lured by the low-budget, low-level comedies that have taken precedence with audiences in places like Syria and Egypt.

Continued fighting in Lebanon, the Iran-Iraq war, the boycott of Egypt over Camp David, the Saharan war in North Africa and other events in the region have all contributed to a decline in Arab theatre. And its present situation, like the situation generally, does not bode well for the future.

LIKE EVERYONE else in the Arab world, the playwright's first reaction to the 1967 defeat was one of shock. Some, like the Egyptian writer Ali Salem, immediately commemorated the fallen dead. His *Ballad on the Passage* played time and again to packed audiences.

Saad al Din Wahba expressed his anger in a series of plays. They culminated in *Seven Streams*, in which the ghosts of the dead rise up in protest against being buried outside the Sinai, where they had shed their blood.

Revenge was also the theme of Alfred Fargh in *Al-Zir Salom*, adapted from a folkloric tale. The play, which spoke of reconciliation between warring tribes, was at first misunderstood to be suggesting compromise with the enemy. In fact, it actually sought the reunification of the Arab nation.

As the shock gradually wore off,

there was a change in people's thinking. Everybody, including the playwrights, began to examine the reasons behind the defeat. The Egyptian writers tended to blame the system rather than the ruler: new themes of corruption and inefficiency, seen in satires against the police state and mindless tyranny, developed.

Ali Salem's New Egypt's lifts spoke of torture and deprivation of the individual by the state. In *Rashed Rushdi's My Country, Oh My Country*, the leader is isolated from his people and betrayed by his aides.

The leading short-story writer, Yusuf Idriss, employed allegory in his *Al Mukhalat*, a tale of those who are mere pawns in the hands of the strong. Saad al Din Wahba, in his *The Wall* speaks of the media and its manipulation of the innocent.

A new frankness and openness

developed, albeit allegorical at times. This allowed the playwrights greater leeway. Their plays attracted wider audiences and set the scene for developments elsewhere in the region.

In Syria, the shock of defeat had been felt just as keenly as in Egypt. The Golan Heights had been lost, and the attitude towards the government was bitter. The intellectuals rebelled against all the false propaganda that had been used to cushion the news of the defeat, even so, their underlying message was a plea for solidarity.

In *The Days We Forgot*, Walid Ikhliss's dramatised version of one of his

this period was, without doubt, Sadaallah Wannous's *An Evening's Entertainment* on the Occasion of the Fifth of June. This broke with all the traditions of Arab theatre by mingling actors with the audience and interweaving fiction and reality. An improvised quarrel evolves between a "director" (who wants simply to give his audience a pleasant evening's entertainment about June 5, 1967) and the play's "author" (who insists on telling the truth).

A lively discussion follows, with the actors joining in. This continues until an "official," sitting in the front row, intervenes to put a stop to every-



Let Deadmen Die, by the experimental Lebanese playwright Rimon Jbara

own short stories, the situation was interpreted in terms of the struggle against the French earlier in the century. The play had obvious parallels with the post-1967 situation, and dealt mainly with a conflict of values.

A number of writers resorted to allegory. In Mamdouh Udwani's *The Trial of a Man Who Did Not Fight*, an innocent man stands trial as a traitor, though he had neither the weapons nor the training to fight. His failure lay not with himself but with those above him who had abandoned him, just as some officers had during the 1967 fighting.

In *Stars in a Long Night*, by Riad Ismat, the widow of a resistance fighter struggles with the dilemma of whether to give in to occupation or resist it. She ends up sacrificing her life to save two other fighters, and in doing so makes a commitment to continue the struggle. The most effective play of all during

thing with a speech about victory. It was a full year before the play was allowed to appear in Damascus.

One of the most daring plays of the period was the *Poor Seek the Truth*, by a Syrian minister, Mustapha Al Halai. This spoke out against the Al-Mukhabarat and condemned the common practices of imprisonment without trial, or on insufficient evidence. Although it was only ever performed by amateur groups, the play proved extremely popular whenever it was produced.

At this time, the daring satirist Duraid Laham made his appearance, writing plays in cooperation with Omar Hajjor Muhammad al Maghout. His *"Al-Shawk"* (Thorns) theatre group was both critical and mocking of the prevailing situation, and was to develop into one of the most popular forms of theatre in the Arab world today.

Meanwhile, in Iraq, a number of writers were beginning to emerge from what had been a rather traditional and essentially local form of theatre. Among these were Yusuf al Anni, whose plays, always politically oriented, had considerable impact in Baghdad.

Adel Kazem achieved considerable success with his play *The Flood*, inspired by the Sumerian epic *Gilgamesh*. The parable was considerably different, however, dealing with the conflict between a rebellious shepherd and tyrant ruler. It condemned dictatorship in no uncertain terms, and its contemporary implications were all too clear. This tendency to adopt historical themes with a modern message has developed quite strongly in Iraq.

In Lebanon, where the atmosphere had always been more liberal, the theatre flourished. Even the musicals exhibited a certain commitment. In *Plum Mountains*, the Rahbani brothers, with the singing star Fairouz, celebrated the uprising of the people against a tyrant ruler. Their themes continued to consider the courage of the individual in confronting aggressive authority.

Smile developed in the work of the actor Chirghir, the *Disco-Demi* group and later with Nabih Hoss and the young Ziad Rahbani.

Beirut was the venue for important plays banned elsewhere, such as Wannous's *Evening's Entertainment* and

The Clown, by the Syrian writer hammad al Maghout, which was a tragic-comedy about the process of defeat of the individual by the system.

Others, like Rimon Jbara and Khouri, experimented freely with highly political and critical of a system - especially the prevailing situation in south Lebanon.

Some writers, like Roger Assaf, Nidal Ashgar, concentrated on the theme of the Arab regimes in general. Others, like Issam Mahfouz, wrote on the Palestinian problem.

The outbreak of civil war in Lebanon in 1975 seriously curtailed the creative abilities of many of these promising playwrights. This situation is to spill over to other parts of the region already confronted by severe political unrest, all of which has contributed to a general decline in the theatre of the Mashreq in recent years.

Though geographically far from these events, theatre in the Maghreb followed its own interesting line. In Tunisia, social themes - privileged and underprivileged - were being explored especially in the work of Izidoun Madani, who adapted his plays from historical sources.

In Morocco, the theatrical scene was dominated by the magnum opus of Tayeb al Siddiki who revived traditional forms and themes into a dynamic new theatrical approach without considerable impact across a broad spectrum. His *The Bar* was particularly memorable. This dealt with the life of the Arab nation, dragged by the weight of its past and its own lies. Only after the flood can the mob be purified, as represented by the storming themselves in large tanks stage.

Like many others, Siddiki suffered lost momentum and retired from the stage. His recent comeback could herald a new era for the development of theatre in Morocco - but there, as elsewhere, everything depends on the overall political situation, which does not bode particularly well.

There are those who still feel desperately committed to the continued development of Arab theatre and are working to that end. They perform and themes to best express the mentality of the Arabs and the problems they face.



Al Tayeb al Siddiki

But sadly, the heavy political censorship in several Arab countries and the internecine conflicts that are tearing the region apart make it impossible for these individual efforts to coalesce into a strong movement like the one seen after the 1967 war. As a result, developments in Arab theatre have been severely debilitated and threaten to remain so for some time.

Although the various national theatres were, until recently, relatively active on the whole, their productions lack the spark and vitality of earlier works; conspicuous as they are that their sponsorship comes essentially from governments. There is some promise in the individual works of amateur groups, but these are working under difficult financial conditions and can only expect to reach a limited audience.

For the moment, the picture looks bleak, which the earlier productive period makes all the more regrettable. (Amble)

12 August, 1982

Sun, Moon and mood

Planets effect on human behaviour

by Dr John Pollitt, St Thomas' Hospital, London

Our moods have a greater effect on our happiness and our relationships with others than we may fully appreciate. What is more, organic influences on the way we view things may themselves be affected by weather, the Sun's activity and geomagnetic fluctuations. Perhaps we should look more closely at such external forces.

Moodiness readily destroys friendships. Everyone has met others with this problem but little has been written in scientific terms about the causes and sufferers are often unaware that anything is wrong until a friend speaks out. Among earlier writers, only the astrologers give definite guidance, associating the birth sign *Gemini* with changeable moods. *Gemini* is shown as a pair of twins pulling in opposite directions, reminding us of the idea of a self-regulating mechanism on which the steadiness of body temperature, weight and even mood probably depend.

Many people explain their own feelings, or other people's moods, in terms of the scene at the time, but it is becoming more and more evident that the current scene may have arisen from a change in mood unrecognized by the individual. Primary mood changes can arise from a variety of factors, many of which cannot be monitored by man.

Influences on mood include the time of day, the time of month, bereavement and frustration, marked sensitivity as part of one's personal make-up and lack of personality development, shown by failure to develop a conscience. Equally important are the effects of certain oral contraceptives, over-energetic slimming, jet lag, shift work of various kinds, hot winds, lunar cycles and changes in solar activity.

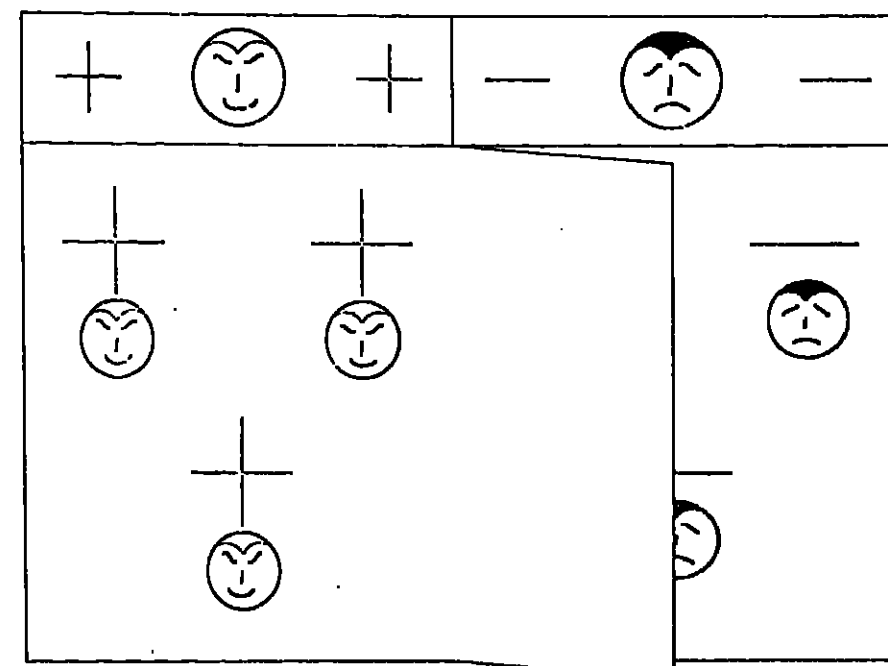
To enable us to recognize our situation, perception is followed by a review of the memory store. While this review is taking place, emotions are generated which, when released, form the appropriate response to adjust to the situation. Mood can be regarded as the tone of this review and depends on whether the person is thinking about cheerful and positive memories or recalling only sad and negative impressions. Mood is usually held steady, so moodiness can be seen as failure of the holding mechanism. Once perceived, situations and events are memorized only if an emotion is produced at the time and some action takes place. The combination of fact and emotion is known as an engram.

Arrangement of Engrams

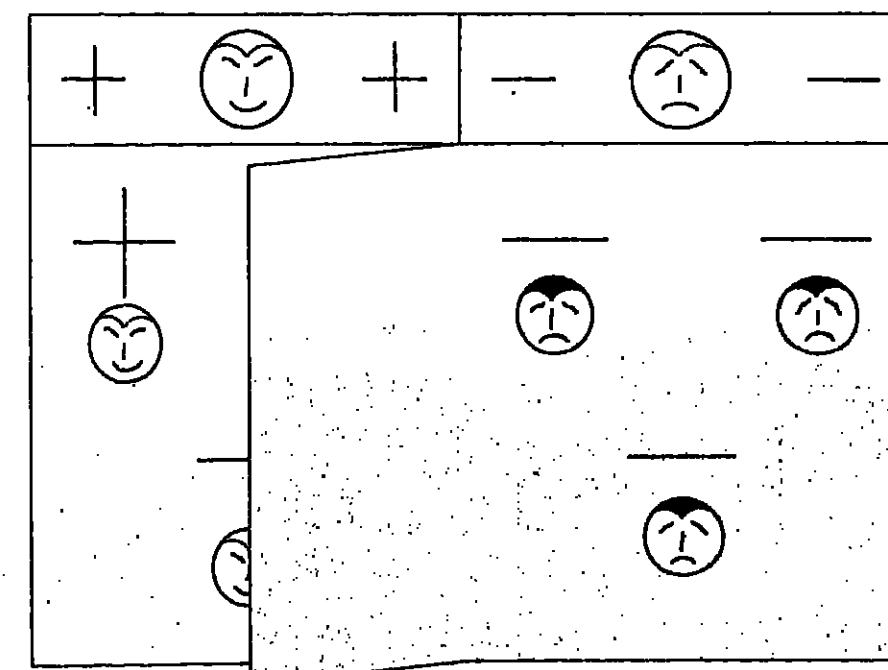
To be useful and available for emergencies, engrams must be placed in groups. It is likely that facts labelled with pleasant, rewarding labels are stored separately from facts with negative, emotional tones; designed for withdrawal. The most deeply-impressed records are made in early childhood in the setting of an attentive and caring parental relationship. Such a scheme is shown in the first diagram. The left side of the plan, headed by a positive sign, represents a store of pleasant memories. On the right, negative, painful events are recorded. Beneath both signs are three engrams, each consisting of two parts. The plus and minus signs represent the factual element, and the facial symbol below it is the emotional label.

A good exposure under ideal circumstances (otherwise known as a good education) should provide the fortunate individual with a rich store of engrams fitted for his culture and social setting. This builds a network which can be used as a social conscience and to direct ambition. The factual network forms the basis of logical thought, legal thinking and rules and regulations, whereas the emotional series gives a basis for intuition, special pleading and emotional manipulation.

To assist the choice of appropriate behaviour, our view of past memories is biased. The healthy person's mind is focused on the positive, rewarding aspects of oneself and the world, while unpleasant memories are excluded. This is shown in the diagram above, right, in which the negative records are partly shielded from view. Because all perceptions are referred to this store of engrams for identification, the prevailing mood could be assessed by how far the positive memories (which contain the matrix of ambition and a joyful way forward) are exposed. How often this shielding varies tells us the presence and



Above: Healthy biased view of past memories, selecting the positive, rewarding and happy experiences to the exclusion of painful, miserable ones. Below: View of past memories available to the depressed person. Painful, unhappy memories are accessible, but the usual rose-tinted view of life is excluded.



severity of moodiness. It is believed that the degree to which either negative or positive memories are excluded in this way is determined by the hypothalamus, which also regulates vital body functions.

Perhaps the best known cause of moodiness is a loss of some kind or frustration. After being emotionally upset the individual tries to accept the loss, to start life again. This means transferring an engram from one category to the other. The loved object is no longer represented realistically in the positive network of engrams. Clinical studies show that whereas intellectual recognition of loss occurs readily, emotional acceptance is often long delayed, sometimes leaving symptoms for many years. To enable the engram to transfer from the positive to the negative store, the individual has to express fully the emotion of grief engendered by the loss. In clinical practice, it is noticed that a complete failure to express deeply felt grief (as by 'keeping a stiff upper lip') makes the sufferer vulnerable to depressive illness in which functions normally regulated by the hypothalamus, as well as psychological adjustments, are greatly affected. It is still true that the most scientific therapeutic advice which can be given to a bereaved person is "have a good cry."

Once a depressive reaction has developed, contemplation of personal inadequacy produces guilt feelings and a healthy perspective of life is lost. This negative viewing position

is shown in the lower diagram below.

If the development of engrams is faulty and the factual element is not clear, the individual is endowed with a reference store of unusual emotional sensitivity. In the absence of a factual frame of reference there is little capacity for testing reality and the individual must depend on fantasy instead of logical thought. This is a more serious problem, found in psychopathic individuals who seem unable to develop a conscience. The condition, involving faulty classification of engrams, may arise from genetic factors or a turbulent home background.

Endocrine Factors

Hormonal effects play an important part in producing moodiness, and one of the commonest is the premenstrual tension syndrome. Well-recognized features include tension, irritability and depression, but there are often absent-mindedness, forgetfulness and proneness to accidents. The use of certain oral contraceptives has been associated with mood changes, and few serious endocrine diseases do not affect mood control in some degree.

Disturbances of fields normally regulated by the hypothalamus may also cause moodiness. Among the common effects are jet lag, excessive slimming and illnesses that produce a high fever.

Whether the so-called seven-year itch is myth or reality, evidence of slow, rhythmic effects in man is not hard to find. There are

rare but classical examples of moodiness in which the individual spends the winter in a slowed-down state, reminiscent of hibernation in animals, and recovers in the spring, often with dramatic suddenness. Suicide levels rise from spring to mid-summer in England and Wales and the seasonal link is similar in the antipodes. Japanese workers have found an additional seasonal link in that not only suicide, but conception, too, increases in the spring. It would appear that there is more drive and that it is expressed in suicide or reproduction according to the individual's mood.

On a shorter scale are the changes in metabolism and mood over a monthly cycle in men, and although large-scale work on 'lunacy' has not been documented, personality test scores, hospital admissions for psychosis and the number of homicides have been linked with Moon phases. In lower animals the mechanism for such linkage is thought to be through the ambient magnetic field, to which the animal responds. Such a mechanism does not appear to have been entirely lost in man and is probably expressed in the art and skill of dowsing, which is thought by leading exponents to be a physiological phenomenon. Dr Harvalik, in the USA, used metal shielding to locate the receptor areas of the body in dowsing, and found that the adrenals and an area between the pituitary gland and the pineal gland had something to do with it. This area is also in the region of the hypothalamus.

Climatic Changes

Sudden changes in weather have been found to cause a greater number of suicides and psychiatric illnesses, and the effects of hot winds have been carefully studied. The Khamsin in the Middle East is associated with an increase in accidents, irritability, depression, loss of self control, migraine and suicide, all believed to be caused by positively-charged air ions. Professor Felix Sulman and his colleagues in Israel who studied 800 sufferers over four years found a raised blood serotonin level which could be reversed by exposing patients to a negatively-charged atmosphere.

Another profound influence, entirely hidden from consciousness, is from Sun-spots and the changes they cause in electromagnetic fields, which appear to affect certain receptors in animals and man. The most profound effect in animals is produced by a total eclipse of the Sun. Not only are biological rhythms shifted, but biological clocks are deranged. Carefully conducted research has shown links between Sun-spot activity and heart rate in healthy people and in the rates of coronary infarction and growth of children respectively. So strong is the suggestive evidence that it may not be long before the so-called 'feeling in one's bones' or stiffness in joints, pain in old scars and other detectors of weather changes may be understood scientifically. Sun worship is more readily appreciable, and perhaps Jung's description of a "vital force" capable of influencing the unconscious mind of mankind throughout the world is in reality the geomagnetic flux.

It is conceivable that geomagnetic influences, using chemical changes in the brain and affecting particularly the hypothalamus, which may be the receptor, may affect the way of viewing past memories. It is likely that geomagnetic rhythms influence the basis of the memory mechanism giving an altered 'meaning' to everything stored. The effect is portrayed in the final diagram.

It appears that mood can be altered by changes in the body and environment brought about by the Moon and the state of the Sun, and by changes in our relationships with others. When one considers how far our relationships are changed by moodiness, perhaps we should be looking more closely at these external sources which seem likely to hold the final decision about the happiness of mankind.

THE JERUSALEM STAR 21

Jihad in the Gulf



The last night of the production of *Let Deadmen Die* by the experimental Lebanese playwright Rimon Jbara

20 THE JERUSALEM STAR

Whitehorn's World

How not to relax

By Katherine Whitehorn

I WILL get the trousers back from the cleaners in the morning. I have rung up about the tickets, there is something in the fridge you can eat for supper, and we will buy you some more plaster before the chemist shuts; but in the meantime, WILL EVERY ONE PLEASE STOP TELLING ME TO RELAX?

I don't mind collapsing on holidays. In all for an after-dinner slump in front of telly programmes designed only for those who are too full to get up to turn them off. I don't mind doing nothing whatever for days on end, up the river. But the idea that relaxation is, in itself, a splendid goal to aim at strikes me as absurd.

The other day I sent out a Beele Bailey cartoon in which someone who was trying to achieve inner tranquillity is shown the example of Beele, leaning on his floor mop, his cap down over his eyes, the inevitable "Zzzzz" coming from him. "There's inner tranquillity," says the Sergeant. "Precisely, anyone can relax, so long as they don't care whether they or anyone else ever actually gets anything done."

"Hum! Traceless relaxation," said Blake, who was three parts mad and one part sane. "The idea has been running round my head for the last few decades. Medically it's been established that you have a slightly less active time in childhood if you can let your muscles go and relax, and that if you don't you could develop conditions of course, the body would presumably have less to do with it in later life."

Heard these patients, we now know, may take more or less of a good time. I am recommended exercise, walked, think or dined, but all these together only account for about a quarter of a day's work. What really makes the difference is whether you go in for Type A behaviour, rushing about, fitting in too many appointments, forcing in too many things like an over-enthusiastic radio or Type B behaviour, where you just sit and say "So it goes." The theory omits Type C behaviour, the way of those who do indeed rush about like hens without heads, but thrive on it.

After the war-time tests were done on civil servants who'd been working overtime all through the war, and it was found they were actually fitter than usual. It may have been all that petrol-free walking that did the trick, of course, but at least the extra effort did them no harm.

When the educationalists began to think it was unfair that those who could work under pressure at exams should do so much better than those who could do the work all right but only when given a week or two and a fair following wind, it didn't bother them much that, in the real world outside,



Things do have to be done to deadlines and in the time available.

And throughout the sixties, the notion that happiness was to be achieved simply by opening your soul to the infinite caused a whole generation to set its sights on the simple target of being laid back.

They forgot all the other things that can happen to you when you're laid back-like getting laid off, for a start. You can get run over, raped, shot up, people come and make the bed over you or even as once actually happened to me in a park in Reno turn on the lawn sprinklers once you've got your eyes closed.

Maybe we shouldn't be as frantic as we are, but the idea that you can be happy just by lying around like a heap of abandoned spaghetti is peculiar to the generation which as they say of American teenagers, know very well where things come from, they just think the money comes from God.

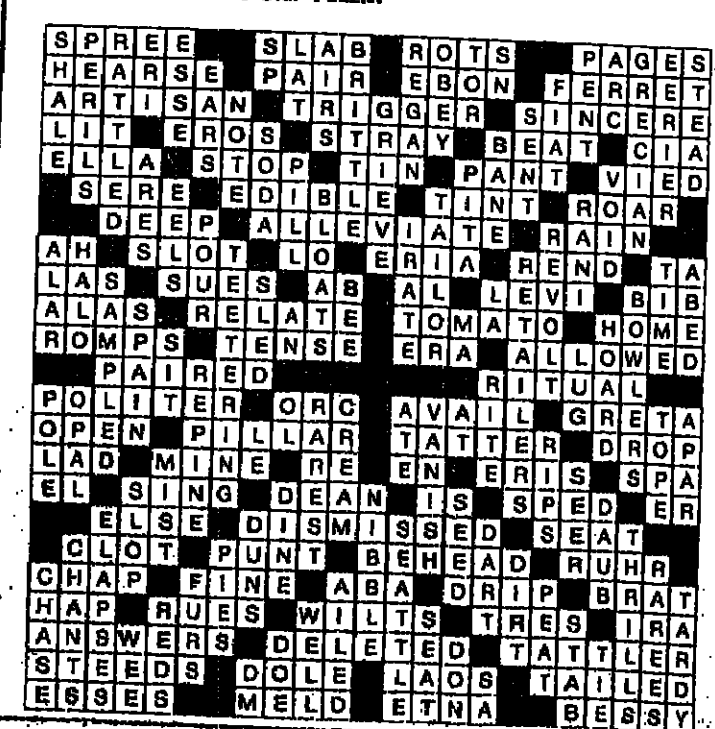
But have all those who are relaxed ever wondered how much tension they provoke in other people? The husband who lies on the back of his neck saying "Oh, do sit down," might realise that it's the sight of all his massive muscles which is making her realise how much they still have to do, lethargic sons, dragging their dirty clothes downstairs ten minutes after you've finished the washing and starting breakfast just before lunch and forgetting "Oh, sorry" in post the letters, are relaxed, all right, it's me he's clinging to the ceiling.

I've had dealings, and so have you, with receptionists and shop-girls and information clerks who are so relaxed you wonder their hair doesn't fall out because the follicles have ceased to grip; but they don't make you or me any calmer, on the contrary.

You want to relax, OK; you go ahead and relax. I'm having more fun doing it my way. Later, maybe-but I'll do it when I'm good and ready, in my own good time, right? So don't get so uptight about it, OK?

Observer News Service

Solution to this week's Star Puzzle



Major Cervera with his happy group of horse riders

Equestrian exchange voted a great success

Special to The Jerusalem Star

Great enthusiasm and hopes for further get-togethers have rounded off a three-week equestrian "bean feast" for four French children, their Jordanian counterparts and their families.

This equestrian co-operation was the brainchild of Major Gilbert Cervera, a major in the French Army. Major Cervera came to Jordan to further his military studies at the Military Academy of Jordan. His consuming hobby is riding and he took a great interest in the Royal Riding Club during his stay here.

When Major Cervera suggested an exchange group of children interested in horse riding he was enthusiastically taken up. As a result, eight Jordanian children - 6 girls and 2 boys went to stay in France earlier this summer.

The children all went to Major Cervera's home city, Montpellier. Here the major has his own, highly disciplined riding school, where riders are schooled in dressage, riding techniques and the care of horses. The Jordanian children were able to learn the more formal aspects of equestrian sport and, at the end of their stay they all passed exams (in French) on the practice and theory of riding.

To ensure that this exchange was also truly a cultural one, the children stayed with families who in turn, showed them all aspects of life and society in France, and they all attended an equestrian festival.

For the Jordanian children-Lena Bassim Khamesh, Dina Mukkar, Jasmin and Omar Saoudi, Jasmin Attar, Maggi Eid and Nadia Abu Sham, it was their first experience away from home and other than the obvious delights in a different country, it was an invaluable first step towards independence and self reliance.

In return the four French girls-Marie Elizabeth Cervera, Anne Souberyan, Pascale Giordan and Maguelone Vidal - under the supervision of Major Cervera came to Jordan and stayed with the families of the riders who went to France. They have all thoroughly enjoyed their stay here.

They had the use of the horses at the Bisharat stables and rode daily, enjoying especially the more informal rides in the open country.

As Mrs. Marie Louise Saoudi told the Jerusalem Star, each host family took care of the children in their charge regarding local sightseeing and their introduction to Arabian culture and society. All the children and their hosts participated in scheduled trips to Jerash, the Dead Sea, Petra and Aqaba (over the Eid Al Fitr feast). But the highlight of their visits was the fantastic experience of staying overnight at the Terra Sancta Monastery at Mount Nebo - under the supervision of Major Cervera and the parents. They took



The children were responsible for the care of the horses



On the overnight journey to Mt. Nebo

their own supplies and were responsible for the care of themselves and their animals. Having seen the mosaics and sights of Madaba and Mount Nebo, they went for a 70 km. trek over the Mountains of Moab-and all agreed that they had experienced nothing which could compare for challenge and excitement in France.

The comments of the visitors were very enthusiastic on all aspects of the trip. They came with very little idea of modern - day Jordan, they were surprised at the advancement of the country and were keenly appreciative of the spontaneous hospitality and friendliness shown to them everywhere. They had no difficulty in adapting themselves to the different foods and way of life.

Sandra Betzina's Sew with flair

Easy gathering

ANY ONE who is still pulling two long threads and wrapping them around a pin to gather fabric should know that there is a much easier, less time consuming method.

Set your machine for the widest possible zigzag and the longest possible stitch. Lay a piece of embroidery floss or smooth bakery string 1/4 inch from the raw edge of the fabric.

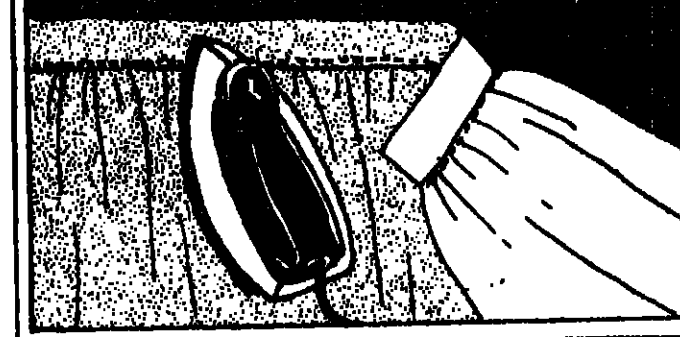
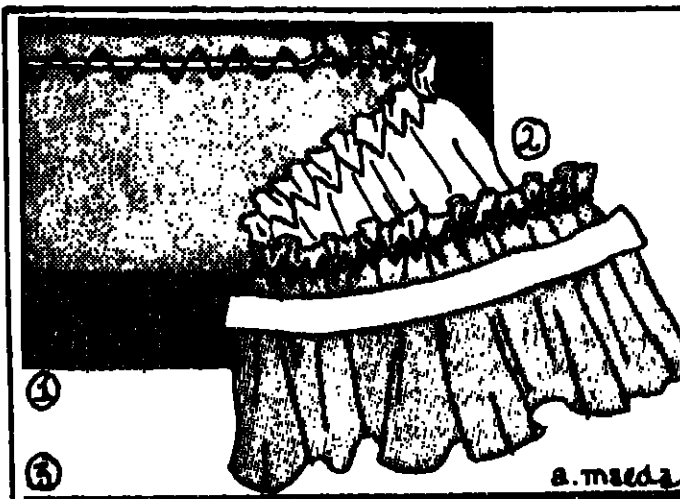
Zigzag over the string, being careful not to catch the string in the stitching. If you happen to sew on the string, clip the threads (not the string) at this point and continue on to gather, simply pull the string.

One of the problems of attaching a gathered edge to a straight edge (skirt to waistband, ruffle to skirt, sleeve to a cuff) is that the gathers tend to bunch together and lump up during the sewing process.

After the desired gathering has been completed and pinned to the straight surface, use masking tape to flatten the gathers into place before sewing. Place the tape 7/8 inch away from the raw edge so that the tape will get caught during the sewing process.

After joining the gathered surface to the straight surface with a 5/8-inch seam, remove the tape.

Press the gathers (with a press and lift motion) before continuing any further. This will flatten the gathers and allow them to hang properly.



To gather fabric effectively, lay a piece of embroidery floss along the raw edge of the fabric, and zigzag over it (7); tape gathers below the sewing line (2); press gathers (3)

CHEFS CORNER

Turkey Breast. Bernoise

By Yousef Ghanem,

head chef

Holiday Inn, Amman

Ingredients

- 2 kg turkey
- 300 gr carrots
- 200 gr peas
- 150 gr celery
- 2 eggs
- 50 gr corn flour
- salt & pepper
- Pomme duchesse
- green peas & fresh mint

Method

1. fry the carrots
2. fry the head of the celery
3. fry the peas & add to the mixture of carrots & celery.
4. add the two eggs and the corn flour, mix well.
5. ready for stuffing
6. cook in a moderately hot oven (400° F) 30 minutes.

Tossed Salad (Salatat Khodar)

From the Arab World Cook Book

by Nahda Salah

Method

Ingredients

- 1/2 head lettuce, torn into pieces
- 1 cucumber sliced, tomatoes cut in wedges
- 1 tablespoon dried mint
- 4 springs parsley, chopped
- 3 tablespoons olive oil
- 2 tablespoons lemon juice
- 1/2 teaspoon salt

Combine lettuce, cucumber, tomatoes, mint, and parsley. Toss. Beat together olive oil and lemon juice. Add with salt to salad. Toss. Yield 3 to 4 servings

All things considered

Joyce Abu Jassar

Children in summer

NOW THAT school is opening and everyone is settling back into the familiar routine of getting up early in the morning to prepare the children for their day, a strange quietness permeates the house. The three months seem to have flown by, but that wasn't the way it was, was it? After the first week's relief when examinations were over the children began to ask, "What are we going to do?"

Swimming is a good way to cool off in the summer, and the largest single facility is the Hussein Sports City with three outdoor pools. It also offers four squash courts, tennis courts and a basketball court for athletic types, and the surrounding gardens, which provide picnic space for families. Because of these excellent facilities it soon became overcrowded, and soon had a long waiting list for membership.

The Professional Associations Complex in Shuqba has a pool also, in a quiet family atmosphere which was crowded during the weekdays. It is available to all members of professional associations - doctors, dentists, lawyers, pharmacists and engineers. College graduates and their families can use recreational facilities there. There is another pool at the Royal Automobile Club for its members.

The number of athletic clubs is steadily growing, offering not only the chance to play different sports but a regular training programme for those wishing to join. The Aht Taha, organised by the Circassian Society, is said to be the best equipped and financed.

The Hava Arts Centre has a full schedule of arts and crafts activities, a playground and a dance area where children can dance, play and pedal. They learn the rudiments of dancing safely. There is also a rink for those with skates and skateswheels.

The children couldn't lose track of their friends during the summer, could they? Taking them back and forth on visits served to fix the telephone for other calls that might be for us.

All of these activities meant transporting the children to different parts of the city so they wouldn't get bored. But in many cases it is not just the problem of coping with boredom. A study of 203 patients admitted to the Jordan University Hospital for emergency injuries during the period from November, 1977 to October, 1978, showed that 60 per cent - 121 of these - were children under 15 years of age and that more than half the injuries were due to road traffic accidents.

A recent drive to the eastern part of Amman showed that boys were still conducting their football games in the street, and rickshaws dished out of neighbourhood stores, their fronts full of candy, into the path of oncoming cars.

Seven or eight years ago the Gardens Department of Amman Municipality had a plan to build a network of public gardens so that each neighbourhood would have space for children to play safely. But this idea, good as it is, has yet to materialise. An alternative suggestion was made at the same time that schoolyards be opened in the summer time to give the children a safe place to play. It would have required only a watchman at each school to supervise but the children have taken the initiative in this, and succeeded in climbing over the walls in spite of locked gates.

In all of the above, we have considered outside activities for children where to send them, where they could happen if they wandered by themselves. And what if they stay home? Let's skip over video tapes, and then offering space in video games and the rest, although much time is passed this way and continue with things to do.

One mother brought her son to a set with 150 electronic experiments on it, and then ended up reading the instructions and helping set them up. By the end of two months, both she and her son had been introduced to the basic concepts of electronics, and she could talk about capacitors, resistors, transistors, relay switches, and TTLs.

And, among other things, the time with her daughters, teaching them to make pastries, cream puffs, and other sweets. They all enjoyed the shared experience, and were also happy with the results. Now they are planning further projects together - baking and decorating.

When next summer arrives, why not instead of relying exclusively on activities for the children outside the home, having them back and forth from place to place, why not plan to take a little extra time each day just to have your children. Perhaps you have a skill or ability that you could pass on to them. (That one thing that you do better at than anyone else.) You could use your time at home in talking to your children and share your thoughts and views with them. This is an opportunity that disappears when television appears. The time you share together much and in narrowing that "generation gap" that we are so fond of mentioning.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

To clean burnt saucepans

A burnt enamelled saucepan should be filled with cold water to which plenty of soda has been added. Let it stand for an hour or so, then heat the water slowly and allow it to simmer for a few minutes. The burnt particles will then come off quite easily.

Aluminium Saucepans: These should never be cleaned with washing soda. Whiting and water (1:4 by volume) to the point with remove burns and stains.

To clean hairbrushes

Wash the brushes in a basin of warm water to which a teaspoon of ammonia has been added. Rinse in clear water, and stand them on their sides by an open window to dry.

Fluffy Brushes: Rub a little vaseline into the wood, and wash in warm soapy water.

To clean glass

Use a teaspoon of scouring powder and a little warm water, or a tablespoon of tea leaves and a tablespoon of vinegar with warm water. Shake the bottle up and down till all particles of stain have been removed. If the bottle or decanter is badly stained, leave the mixture in it for 3 or 4 hours, then shake and rinse.

To remove onion smell

A little mustard - rubbed on to the hands after peeling onions will remove the odour.

Tarzan
by EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS

AT THE EDGE OF THE FOREST, TARZAN AND HIS STRANGE COMPANION TAKE TO THE TREES WITH EQUAL ABILITY...

I WILL BE CURIOUS TO SEE THE MAN WHO IS HUNTING YOU, TA-DEEN.

NOT A MAN, TARZAN-- A GOD!

AT LEAST, THAT IS WHAT MY PEOPLE BELIEVE.

AND WHY DO YOU BELIEVE, TA-DEEN?

WHEN ABOVE A LUNAR TRAIL, TARZAN AND TA-DEEN AWAIT THE MYSTERIOUS HUNTER...

I DON'T KNOW, PERHAPS HE IS THE GREAT GOD, JAB-BEN-OTHO.

"HE HAS NO TAIL!"

I HAVE NO TAIL EITHER, TA-DEEN-- AND I AM NOT A GOD.

BUT THERE ARE OTHERS--

OTHERS?

YES-- TWO MALES AND A FEMALE. THEY CAME TOGETHER FROM THE SKY-- AND THEY SERVE HIM AS WELL.

THEN LET US WAIT AND SEE THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS "NEW GOD" WHO HUNTS THE HO-PON.

AS IF IN ANSWER TO TARZAN'S WORDS, THE FOREST FLOOR ECHOES TO THE THUNDER OF HOVES...

IT'S USELESS! ONCE HE REACHED THE TREES, HE WAS HOME FREE!

SHUT UP, STACY! NO ONE LAUGHS AT ME!

NOT ANY MORE!

WHAT SAY YOU NOW, TARZAN?

I'M A GOD! REMEMBER!

THAT IS NO GOD, TA-DEEN-- A MAN IN A HIDE-UP!

Tarzan
by EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS

TARZAN AND TA-DEEN SWING BRACED THROUGH THE TREES, FOLLOWING THE NEW GOD OF A-LUR...

YOU'RE NOT LIKE A MAN, ARE YOU, BABY?

PUT A CORK IN IT, STACY-- LET'S GET BACK TO THE CITY!

I MUST GO TO MY FLOCK!

IT'S NOT EASY BEING A GOD!

BE THANKFUL, STACY-- NEITHER THESE MONKEY-MEN NOR YOUR CHARMING SELF ARE CAPABLE OF INTELLIGENT CONVERSATION!

EVEN A GOD NEEDS COMPANY!

STACY, WHY?

IN THE NAME OF HEAVEN, WILL YOU EYE THIS LUR?

WHENCE!

HAVE YOU FORGOTTEN WHEN THE PLAINS WERE A MESS AND YOU WERE A LONELY LEADER?

BECAUSE THAT'S THE ONLY WAY!

AND HAVE THEM RUN TO THE BUSH TRAIL?

THEY WILL! THE CITY OF LIGHT!

THEY WILL! THE CITY OF LIGHT!

BUGS BUNNY®

YO HO HO AND A BOTTLE OF CARROT JUICE!

MY NEW TORPEDOES ARE DESIGNED TO HOME IN ON ONE FIRED, SKIPPER!

WABBIT EARS!

FIRE ONE!

CLICK! HISS!

SIXTEEN MEN ON A DEAD MAN'S CHEST

NUMBER ONE RUNNING HOT AND TRUE!

OH, OH! ONE OF THOSE NEW TORPEDOES!

TIME TO HIDE THE OLD RABBIT EARS.

SKIPPER! THE TORPEDO IS HEADING BACK THIS WAY!

I'LL BET HE FORGOT ABOUT THE RABBIT EARS ON HIS RADAR ANTENNA!

BOOM!

12 August 1982

CAPRICORN -- December 21st to January 19th



Explain exactly what you want to a loved one rather than being about the bush, and you should find that you get full assistance from them. However much you may be attracted by a new personality, you would do much better to remember that in the background is a very reliable and dependable friend. You could have your patience rewarded by gaining the support of a rather difficult person who has been somewhat of a hindrance to you in the past.

AQUARIUS -- January 20th to February 18th



During this coming week, a near one could surprise you by their shrewd logic, and you would be well advised to be guided by them. You should receive some very encouraging developments in a friendship which you have recently been trying to strengthen. Don't worry if you feel that a person who is close to you is holding something back from you. You will find very soon that they have very good reason for doing so.

PISCES -- February 19th to March 20th



An old friend who has been in the background as a faithful and reliable person may show a romantic interest in you, and you should encourage this. A longstanding wish of yours could come to the fore some time during this week, and you should feel much more cheerful than you have been lately. You will find that this week holds an encouraging outlook for you, so use both your intuition and your imagination.

ARIES -- March 21st to April 20th



Where finances are concerned, this should prove to be one of your best weeks for some time past, due to the fact that an old investment will start to pay dividends. Also, you should be able to make some really excellent strides in a romance, which has been cutting rather unevenly of late. You could hear some surprising news towards the end of the week, which could benefit both yourself and another member of your family.

TAURUS -- April 21st to May 20th



A loved one's attitude may have caused you to worry a little just recently, but this is a week in which you can expect a change very much for the better. You could receive some very exciting news this week, but you would be very well advised to give it careful thought before committing yourself to anything. Try your best not to show too much enthusiasm for a personal scheme, or someone who is very close to you could feel rather neglected.

GEMINI -- May 21st to June 20th



A close person may suggest something which is rather ambitious, and you would be well advised to treat this with great caution. This should be an excellent week for you with one exception - don't take risks with money or things could go wrong. Where business is concerned, you may be thinking of breaking up a partnership. Leave things as they are for the time being, as it would not be a wise move to do anything just now.

CANCER -- June 21st to July 21st



Preparation for a future journey may fill your mind during this coming week, and you could receive a very pleasant financial surprise. This week could bring you plenty of quiet happiness, and a person could appear whom you have not seen for a long time. Towards the end of the week, you may receive a social invitation which should prove to be very gay and thoroughly enjoyable. Give a loved one encouragement to convey their feelings for you.

LEO -- July 22nd to August 21st



Take a close person into your confidence about something which has been causing you quite a lot of worry recently, for you will find they have some good advice to give you. Someone may bring you news of a future plan which could concern you, and you should feel happy about the arrangements of this. Around mid-week, an old flame could turn up out of the blue, but you would be unwise to renew your association with this person.

VIRGO -- August 22nd to September 21st



A new friendship could be brought about by a coincidence and you may find yourself placing high hopes on this. You could have a very good opportunity to strengthen a newly formed tie, which will make you feel more settled and optimistic about the future. A reunion with a close friend could be the highlight of your week, but don't let happiness cloud your judgment. Arrangements for a social event may go slightly wrong, but it should be sorted out.

LIBRA -- September 22nd to October 22nd



The indications are that this will probably be a rather changeable week. One moment bright, and the next stormy, so try to exercise plenty of caution. You may find that you will have a very full social programme this week, but it is important that you should not neglect essential jobs. A sudden change of mind by a close person may worry you just a little, but you will find that it is quite unnecessary.

SCORPIO -- October 23rd to November 21st



This should be an excellent week from the romantic point of view. You can ask what favours you want, and make propositions. Someone who is close to you will help you to complete a task which you have been putting off, and you should feel very grateful to them. You could find that you are very popular with someone from your business life, and this should prove to be extremely advantageous. You can expect a long awaited move, as luck has turned your way.

SAGITTARIUS -- November 22nd to December 20th



You should feel extremely flattered and delighted by a compliment you are paid by a member of the opposite sex who attracts you in quite a romantic way. A good opportunity comes your way some time during this coming week, but even though you may feel optimistic about it, you should go cautiously. An important personal matter should turn out much more successfully than you had at first thought, and you will be feeling very pleased.

Birthday information charts

Thursday 12 August

Birthday Greetings to You. The year ahead will bring many changes into your life, both personal and public. Your relationship with someone very close to you will now go on a much sounder footing, and for the eligible ones amongst you, will be completed with the sound of wedding bells. Your financial year could be just a little uneven to begin with, but good times are ahead and by your next anniversary, you will be more secure than ever before.

Family ties may cause some difficulty around November time, but with wise diplomatic management, annoying arguments should be avoided. Don't accuse a member of your family of causing trouble without having your facts right.

Careerwise, you could find yourself in a much better position within the next three months, owing to the very kind action of a person in authority.

Friday 13 August

Birthday Greetings to You. In order to satisfy the ambitions in your career, you will have to put in some really hard work from now on, and also, you should heed advice given to you by people more experienced than yourself. By following these pointers, there is little doubt that around mid-winter, you will meet up with great success, work-wise.

Where romance is concerned, those of you who are single could meet up with a new friend of the opposite sex in either December or January, and this will develop into an extremely sincere and happy relationship. Socially, plenty of activity is indicated throughout the year, and you could try your hand at entertaining on a fairly large scale in the winter.

If family problems become pressing, you must hand some of the responsibility over to an older relative. Once this person is faced with the difficulties, they will soon make an effort to sort things out, and they should be successful.

Saturday 14 August

Birthday Greetings to You. The coming year should be a better one financially than for a long while past. You are likely to receive a lump sum of money either in November or December, and this could be brought about by the actions of a relative or close friend. However, do guard against hasty spending, plan carefully and if necessary, ask the advice of a trustworthy person around you.

Your personal life should run on very interesting lines for the next few months, and around the end of January, you could meet a member of the opposite sex who will change the whole course of your life in a very pleasing way. Where social affairs are concerned, there should be plenty of opportunity to make some good new friends. An outdoor activity could take up much of your time in the late autumn, whilst during the winter months, you may find yourself entertaining more than ever before, and thoroughly enjoying it.

Sunday 15 August

Birthday Greetings to You. It seems likely that you will get the urge to travel a very long distance at the end of November or the beginning of December, however, before making a final decision regarding this, you should think very carefully. You will find that a person with more experience than yourself will help you to make the right decision, so don't hesitate to seek their advice.

Money matters which may have been causing you some concern just recently, should straighten themselves out within the next three months. Towards the end of the year, there are strong indications of financial success for you, possibly connected with your career. News from an old friend whom you have not seen for some time, past should delight you, and later there could be a very happy reunion. Social life promises to be gay, especially in the winter months when a new activity will occupy your spare time.

Monday 16 August

Birthday Greetings to You. Someone who takes a keen interest in your welfare could seek you out around the middle of January in order to give you some advice. You may resent this at the time but you would be very unwise not to listen to it as it is good advice and soon you will appreciate it. Financially, things should look up this year.

Where romance is concerned, there should be much excitement for the single ones amongst you. A member of the opposite sex whom you are introduced to by a close friend will come to mean a great deal to you as the weeks go by, and there could be wedding bells before your next anniversary. For both young and old, there should be plenty of social activity this year, and you will have quite an amount of success with a hobby which you have been working on.

Tuesday 17 August

Birthday Greetings to You. On the money side, this should be a year of great achievement. You will be feeling much more secure by the time January comes towards the end of the winter. This should prove to be a successful and wise step to take. Where your family is concerned, you may have a little anxiety over an elderly relative, but a third person could put forward an excellent solution, so there is no need for any undue worry in this direction.

Socially, the coming twelve months should be happy ones. New friends may influence your activities and interests in a pleasing way, and you have a gay and busy time to look forward to. Romance for the younger ones amongst you is well in the fore, with strong signs of an engagement before your next anniversary.

Wednesday 18 August

Birthday Greetings to You. Your financial affairs may need some careful planning for the next two months, but after that, there are strong signs of an improvement moneywise, making you feel much more secure. An opportunity to travel could present itself to you, and as a result of this journey, there may be an extremely happy reunion.

Your social life looks very bright during the coming twelve months, and there could be an outstanding event in the winter which you will remember for a long time. For the single people amongst you, a new member of the opposite sex will come into your life in the spring, and this could very easily lead to marriage either just before or just after your next anniversary. Family affairs could be a little troublesome in December, owing to a young person's impulsiveness, but this should soon straighten itself out.

Composition: an integral part of picture-taking

By John Lofthouse

In this article I am going to concentrate on the art of composition in photography. All too often, this very important and integral part of picture-taking is overlooked.

Most of us have come face to face with examples of bad composition in our early experiences with the camera. It may have been a tree that seemed to "grow" out of a shoulder, or a shadow that completely hid the subject.

Ruskin said: "It is impossible to give you rules that will enable you to compose. If it were possible to compose pictures by rule, Titian and Veronese would be ordinary men. But the fine photographer Eric De Mare had what he called the "five canons" of composition in photography. De Mare proposed to give rules, or at any rate some hints, on composition. He didn't want these hints to be taken too seriously, but merely as a kind of foundation by which the photographer can use his or her own intuition.

1. **CONTRAST** gives vitality, variety and interest. It lies between roughness and smoothness, the vertical and the horizontal, straight line and curved line, nearness and distance, darkness and lightness, largeness and smallness, plainness and decoration, sharpness and fuzziness. In an architectural photograph, for instance, contrast can be obtained between the geometrical forms of the structure and the organic forms of foliage.

A special application of contrast lies in interchange, which is the setting of a dark tone against a light tone and a light tone against a dark in different parts of the same picture. This is especially valuable in portrait work, where the lighter side of a face can be set against a dark background and the darker side against a lighter background.

2. **REPETITION** makes for a harmonizing rhythm. It may be a row of trees, windows on a facade, books on a

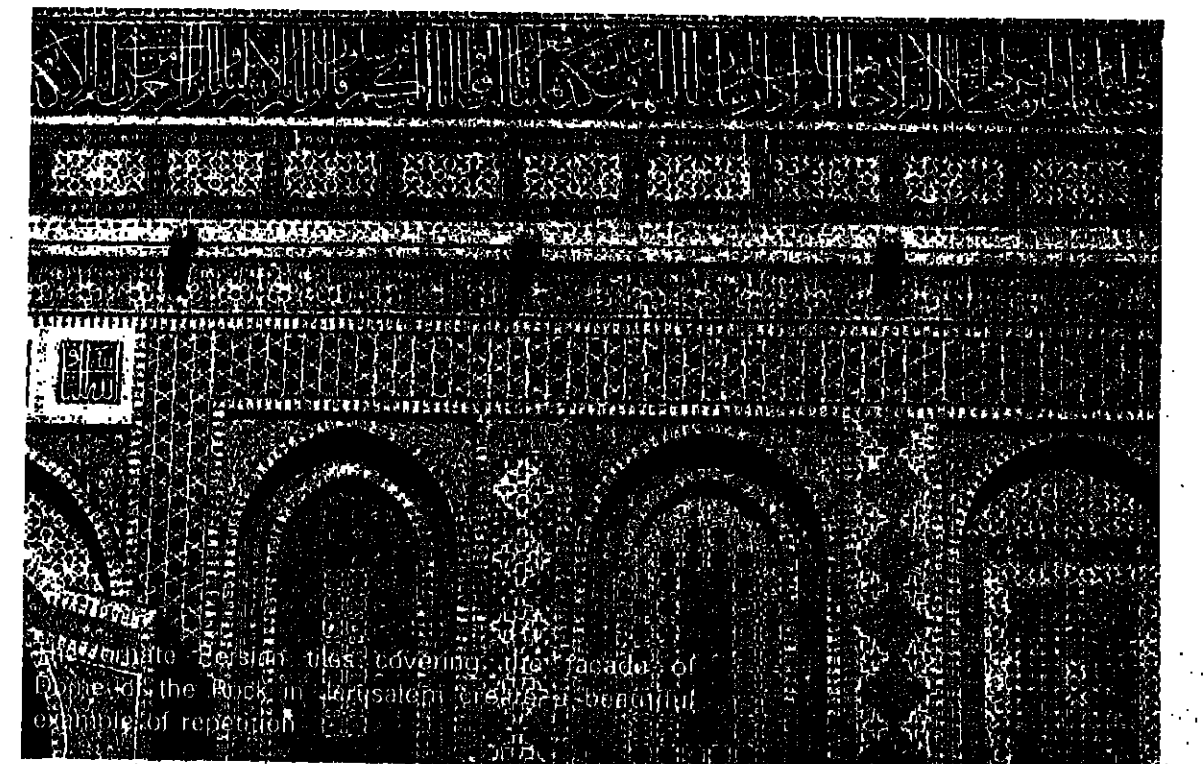
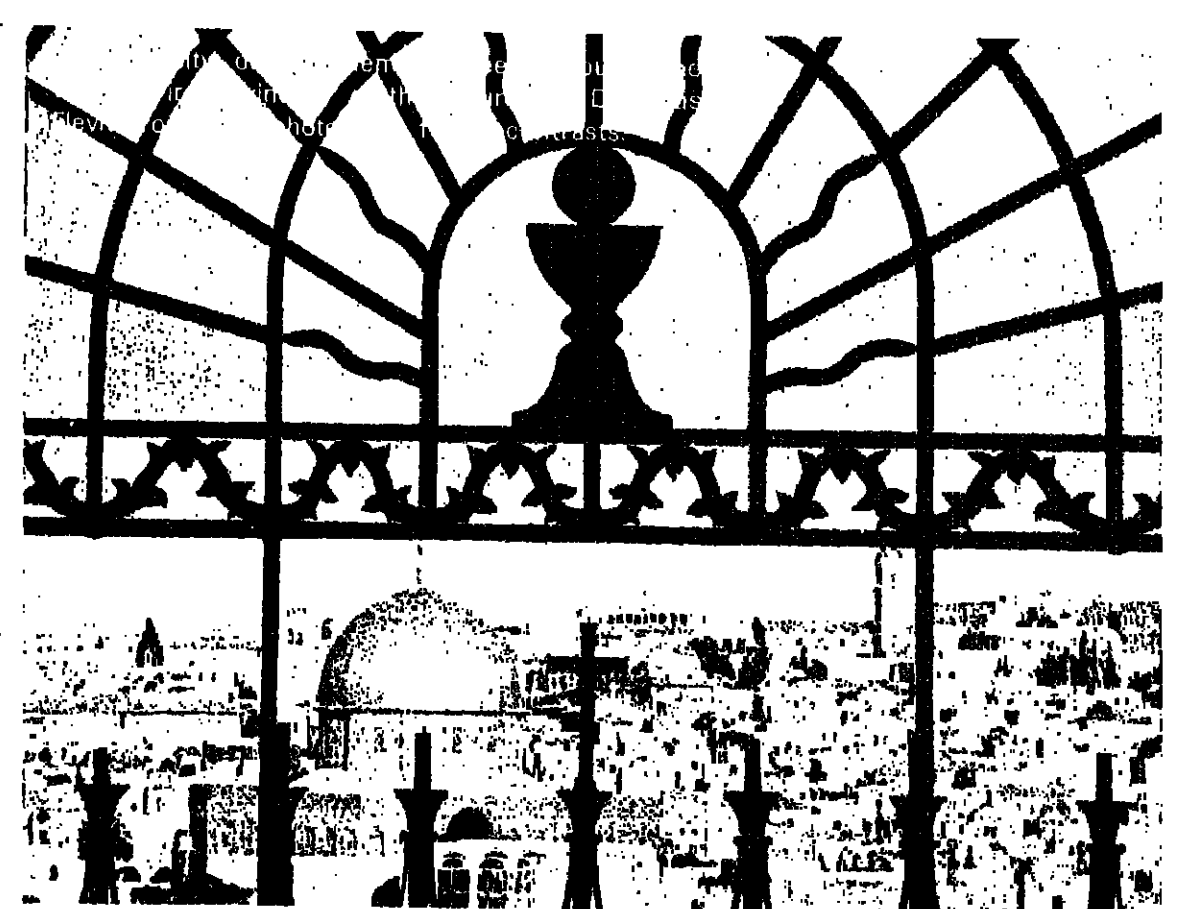
shelf, cloud forms or motifs on some of the old buildings. A photograph of the street of columns at Jerash or the ornate facade of the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem can create a beautiful example of repetition in a photograph. The repetition should not be too mechanical, though, or it can become monotonous.

3. **CLIMAX** is the most important point in a composition. It should express the core of the theme—for example a lone bedouin riding through the desert on his camel. It could also be a lonely figure in a deserted street. Lines will tend to lead towards the climax and be bound to it. It should be near the edge of the picture—the nearer the edge it is, the stronger and more insistent and stronger it becomes. The point where vertical and horizontal lines, drawn a third of the way across the picture, intersect is said to be a good point for a climax.

4. **BALANCE** is the placing of values in equilibrium on an imaginary centre line. It is a matter of weight of tones, forms and points of interest so that the whole feels as though it would not fall one way or the other if posed like a card on a knife edge. Your intuition is very necessary here.

Balancing a picture is a very subtle process. For example, if a black tone is too heavy the weight on its side can be lightened by a touch of white; or in a perspective view, a distant tree on the left may seem to have the same weight as a near tree on the right because we sense that it is the same size in nature.

5. **COHESION** implies order, or continuity, so that every part of the whole is related somehow to all the other parts, to tell the "story". While complete cohesion is achieved we have created a work of art—nothing can be added and nothing subtracted from it without killing the whole effect. How ever complicated the composition may be in its detailing, the general result will be one of simplicity and forcefulness.



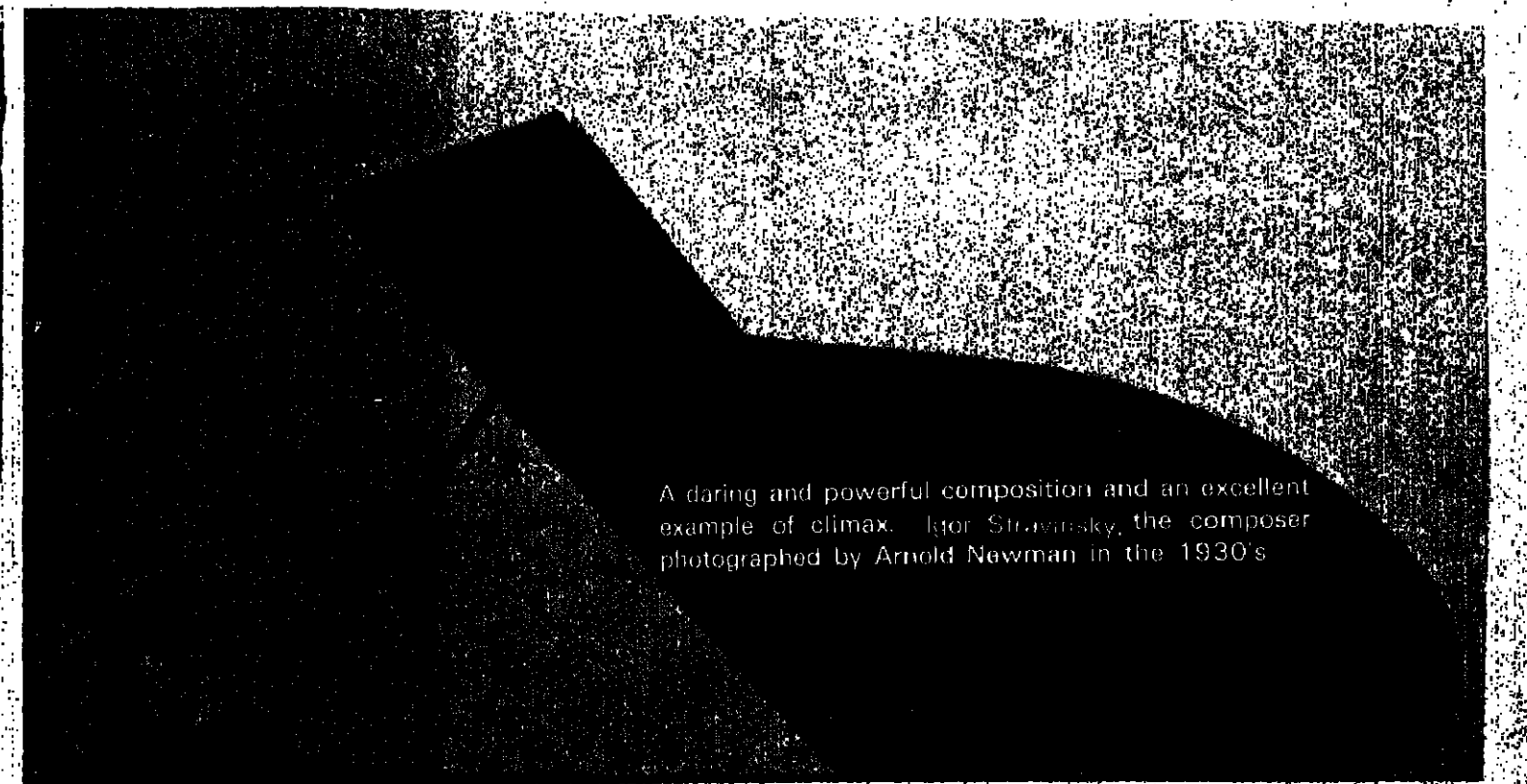
Contrast, repetition, balance and cohesion are the five canons of composition in photography. Can they be possible rules for photographers?



Balance and Cohesion
Every part of the whole is related to all the other parts to tell the "story". In this

shot of tiny harbour at Agios Nickolaos on the island of Crete,

Note the perspective and how the eye travels from the boat in the foreground to the top of the hill above the town.



A daring and powerful composition and an excellent example of climax. Igor Stravinsky, the composer photographed by Arnold Newman in the 1930's

ONE POPULAR Amman resident who will be sorely missed soon is West German Consul Christoph Muench, due to take up a new posting in New Delhi after 21 August. Muench, who served in Jordan for four years, says the great charm of Jordan will make it "difficult and hard" to leave.

Muench served at the West German embassy in Geneva, and at the foreign ministry in Bonn, before coming to Jordan. While here, he helped to found the International Club for Young Diplomats, and has served as the club's chairman.

Recalling those long distant days when he first came to Jordan, he says he "arrived from the cold German autumn to the sun-baked Amman," where he received "superficial and mixed" first impressions. Instead of the expected "oriental flair," he recalls, "I was welcomed by a fast and therefore

New posts for old Amman denizens

partially unplanned growing modern town. "Was this good or bad? It's hard to tell, for the young diplomat says, "Feelings of homesickness could hardly tackle me: cars with stars are dominating the streets in such a way that made me feel (in the area where these cars are) at home."

We might take it as a reproach, however, when he says that the well-travelled Jordanian of today "is more familiar with Frankfurt, Rome and London" than with such Jordanian sights as the Wadi Mujib and Umm Qais. "I travelled in and enjoyed each square metre" of Jordan, Muench says—how many Jordanians can make that boast?



Christoph Muench

ARCHAEOLOGY BUYS will remember James Sauer, the former director of the American Center of Oriental Research (ACOR), as one of the most knowledgeable scholars ever to have applied himself to the past of this history-steeped country. Sauer, whose term as ACOR director drew to a close last summer, is an expert on the ceramic history of Jordan whose pottery-reading skills were highly useful to numerous digs over the years. He also contributed in many ways to the understanding of Jordan's social history; and not least—as a warm person who made ACOR feel like home to many visitors.

Now all his old friends will applaud Jim Sauer's latest career move.

He was installed this summer as president of the American School of Oriental Research (ASOR), ACOR's parent organization. He replaces Paul Kling in that position, and will continue to have no trouble following predecessor's act.

ASOR's headquarters have moved to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where they will be much more convenient. Sauer, who has succeeded James Pritchard as curator of the University of Pennsylvania Museum.

Along with his appointment to presidency, two other top positions at ASOR went to other familiar faces. Bill Dever and Erle Meyer have been named the first vice-presidents for excavation technique and publications, respectively.

The ways businessmen have come to Jordan have changed in 2,000 years. The reasons why haven't.



From as early as the Bronze Age, Jordan has been a crossroads of the world. Millennia ago, businessmen traveled by caravan—to trade in the souks of Amman.

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Arab surgeon nominated for Nobel Prize

EGYPTIAN SURGEON, Ahmad Shafiq has become the first Arab physician to be nominated for a Nobel prize. Shafiq, who works at Cairo's prestigious Qasr al-Aini (Academy of Medicine), has been nominated for his work on surgical techniques. American and European universities are now teaching according to his methods.

Salah Juma'h, Middle East Regional Director of FAO, arrived in Amman this week from Rome. During his stay he will hold discussions with Minister for Agriculture, Marwan Daud, and the Director of the Cooperative Organization about FAO activities in Jordan.

Dr. Abdullah Al-Khatib was elected chairman of the executive council of the General Union of Voluntary Societies during the union's general assembly this week. Others elected to office were Jazl Al-Majali as secretary, Kamel Malkawi as treasurer, and Tawfiq Abu Sharih as treasurer. During the meeting Al-Khatib reviewed the union's achievements during the past year, the most important of which were the lottery, the social studies and research centre and the Child Development Centre which specializes in all goods for children. The meeting was chaired by Minister of Social Development, In'am Al-Mufti who lauded the courage of the fighters in Beirut and called for the intensification of efforts to aid both the people of the West Bank and those displaced by the war in Lebanon.



PARIS WAS the setting for a unique conference recently. Yasser Arafat's personal councillor, Issam Sariaw, came together with Israeli General Matithu Peled and Professor Maxim Robinson to discuss Palestinian-Israeli relations.



NOTED FRENCH actor Jean Richefort has released his latest film "Indiscretion" in Paris. His co-star is the beautiful and talented Dominique Sanda.

INTERCONTINENTAL Hotels' Vice-President of Marketing for the Middle East, Graeme Smith, is back in town again. Graeme lives in Athens but travels extensively throughout the Middle East and says he is always happy to pay a visit to Jordan. This week's visit is for his biennial inspection of the Intercontinental's marketing and public relations work. He will also be reviewing their sales programme and hotel strategy generally.

ITS THAT time of year—when the holiday-makers start returning home to tantalize us with their sun-tans. Dr. Akram Dajani, his wife, Pat, and sons Leith and Ziad have just arrived after a relaxing two weeks in Kassandra near Thessaloniki. The only low point in their holiday was the abundance of jellyfish—every member of the family managed to get stung at some time!



Universal Beauty Centre

A NEW training centre for beauty specialists has opened in Amman. Mrs. Umm Al-Qasbi, director of the Universal Beauty Centre, says the centre's programme includes courses on the art of hair styling, beautification massage and all matters connected with skin treatment, with training in the use of latest equipment. Courses at the centre are organized in two stages. The first stage, for hair and make-up, lasts for six months, the second stage for massage and skin treatment, lasts for three months. Students may take one course of training or two. At the end of each course they will be granted a diploma both from the Jordanian Ministry of Education and from the British Beauty Centre in England. The programme has two schedules, a morning session from nine until 12 noon, and an afternoon session from three until six.

NATIONAL ORTHODOX School teacher, Adel Abbasi and his wife have returned from a successful trip to England with a group of Amman students. The 27 boys and girls, aged from 11 to 17 years spent most of their six weeks at the Abbey International College in Malvern Wells, near Birmingham and also studied English for one week at the Europa Language Centre at Paignton. Amongst cut-of-school hours were busy with sports activities, shopping and day trips to places of interest. The students especially enjoyed their trips to Madame Tussauds waxworks and to Stratford-upon-Avon. They all agree, however, that they were happy to "come home to mother" for a good meal. They found the English food altogether too bland for their Arab palates. Amongst those on the trip were Laila and Lina Haj Hassan, Maryam Baddour, Laila Srouji, Nalash Bakhari and Rami and Ramez Karazon.

NAILA WAHBE, Director of Cultural Relations at the Ministry of Education is off to Tunisia for a conference starting 9 August. The conference is the 30th session of the Executive Council of the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation (ALECSO). The five-day meeting will cover a wide range of subjects including the establishment of a national centre for Arab scientific heritage, general developments in science during 1979/80 and the creation of a new teachers institute for teachers and rehabilitation of the handicapped.

Just between us

Ya'qoub Salim

ALL THE JOYS of a bachelor's life! With day after day devoted to work, a lively social life and numerous aesthetic and spiritual pleasures, the single man has no-one to envy.

Among all these delights, the culinary ones surely take the blue ribbon. Coming home after a long day's work the other day, left to fend for myself at the dinner table, I was vividly reminded of this fact. What can compare with the thrill of bounding up the stairs and into the kitchen, pulling open the refrigerator (if you have one) and finding that it's empty as your belly?

What could be more delightful than a mass of green in one's meat box? Whenever I come across that bluish, fuzzy stuff, I thank whoever put it there for me. I don't know if you've ever tried it, but that stuff is really delicious! Yes, I've been told that this material, known as "mould", is not quite the best staple on which to base my diet, but that doesn't fool me. I know that it's really put there to reward me for working 20 hours a day and never getting the time to shop for fresh food, and that the rhyme with "gold" is no coincidence (though sometimes I wonder how well I could support myself by eating gold).

The bachelor becomes skilled at the most delicate and demanding tasks in the master chef's repertoire—tasks like opening cans, freezing ice cubes and scrambling eggs. The acquisition of those skills themselves should be enough to make one happy, not to speak of the glorious results one always gets. A roommate of mine, for instance, used to be expert at delicious concoctions like fried hot dogs with ketchup—a real tour de force. My own specialty was canned hummus, eaten with a few loaves of grocery store flat bread—the drier the better—and half a bottle of Louisiana hot sauce. I was always pleasantly surprised by the piquant flavour—it comes out wonderfully if you add a bit of olive oil to the can!

Amman's supermarkets are perfectly suited to this carefree mode of life. The single chef is confronted, immediately upon entering the store, by a bewildering array of canned goods—and some of the markets even oblige by devoting all their shelf space to cans. Except for a few mundane items like salt, pepper and soft drinks, those shelves will provide all the necessities of a well-fed bachelor existence.

It will be worth your while, however, to get to know the few outlets that have special frozen-food sections. As long as you have some place to keep them, things like TV dinners and ready-made casseroles will add a touch of variety to the week (they can be extremely convenient at times, even more than the manufacturer intended). My former roommate loved the taste of a frozen beefsteak dinner hacked up straight out of the freezer.

I could affix a complete single man's cookbook, along with suggested recipes for ready-made candlelight dinners (with candles supplied to thaw out the main course). But I'd rather devote my remaining space to the possibilities for eating out in Amman. As most of us know, the capital is full of restaurants of all shapes, sizes and colours. But only a certain class of them meets the needs of the hungry bachelor. Delicious hamburgers, complete with wilted lettuce and cucumbers, but somewhat short on ketchup, are available from a number of storefronts near the Second Circle. Nearby are several sources of pizza—the oil-drenched, floppy delicacy that is a world-wide staple for fast-fooders.

Last but far from least are the "hole-in-the-wall" hummus joints, some open 24 hours a day, where one can get the cheapest and yet the best food in the world.



In'am al-Mufti



Abdullah al-Khatib

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07:00-12:00	Morning Show (ex Friday)	Melody Time (30 minutes)
12:00-12:05	(News at 7:30, 10:00)	Top Twenty
12:05-14:00	News Summary	Saturday
14:00-14:10	Pop Session (ex Friday)	Play of the Week (45 minutes)
14:10-14:30	(News Summary at 13:00)	Great Books of Islam (15 minutes)
14:30-15:00	News Bulletin	Jazz Hour
15:00-15:05	Instrumental (ex Friday)	Sports Round-up (30 minutes)
15:05-16:00	In Concert	In concert (30 minutes)
16:00-16:05	Over a Cup of Tea	Over a Cup of Tea (30 minutes)
16:05-16:30	Science Report	Story Time (30 minutes)
16:30-17:00	Picnic Time	Newsdesk
17:00-18:00	Country Music	Date with a Star
18:00-18:05	Now Music	(ex Friday and Saturday)
18:05-19:00	Concert Hour	Evening Show
19:00-19:30	News Summary	(ex Friday and Saturday)
19:30-20:00	Instrumentals	(News Summary at 21:00)
20:00-21:58	Old Favourites	News Headlines and Sign off
21:58-22:00		
22:00-22:15		
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JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 6

The Jerusalem Star is not responsible for unannounced programme changes on Jordan Television.		
18:30-19:00	French Programme	Wednesday
19:00-19:30	News in French	The Two of Us; 100 Great Paintings
19:30-19:45	News in Hebrew	21:10-22:00
19:45-20:00		Thursday
20:00-20:15	Art of Mime	Leykas Man (Episode 5)
20:15-20:30	Sports in Fun	Friday
20:30-20:45	Crazy World of Sport	Saturday
20:45-21:00	Young Dimension	Nanny (Goals & Tigers)
21:00-21:15	Physics	Monday
21:15-21:30	Olympic Minutes	Play of the Week
21:30-21:45	Focus	(After Julius, episode 2)
21:45-22:00	News in Arabic	Tuesday
22:00-22:15		Wednesday
22:15-22:30		We'll Meet Again
22:30-22:45		Thursday
22:45-23:00		(Arabic News Summary at 23:00)
23:00-23:15		Friday
23:15-23:30		Movie of the Week
23:30-23:45		Saturday
23:45-24:00		The Name of the Game
24:00-24:15		Sunday
24:15-24:30		Feature Film
24:30-24:45		Planting Road
24:45-25:00		Monday
25:00-25:15		The Love Boat
25:15-25:30		Tuesday
25:30-25:45		The Secrets of Midland Heights
25:45-26:00		Wednesday
26:00-26:15		Dallas

BBC WORLD SERVICE

1413 KHz, 1323 KHz, 720 KHz, 702 KHz, 639 KHz	
WORLD NEWS: Daily at 05:00, 07:00, 09:00, 10:00, 11:00, 13:00, 15:00, 18:00, 19:00, 20:00, 22:00, 24:00, 01:00	
NEWSDESK: Daily at 06:00, 08:00	
TWENTY-FOUR HOURS: Mon to Fri at 07:00, 09:00, 15:00, 22:00	
RADIO NEWSREEL: Daily at 14:00 (ex Sun), 17:00, 20:15	
NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN: Daily at 05:00, 13:00, 20:00, also Sat and Sun at 09:00	
FINANCIAL NEWS: Mon to Fri at 24:30, repeated Tue to Sat at 04:45, 11:30	
STOCK MARKET REPORT: Mon to Fri at 21:30	

RADIO & TV HIGHLIGHTS

Terry & June

Terry Scott and June Whitfield continue their successful screen marriage as 'Terry and June'. The fictitious problems which they meet, even as a happy and contented couple, are easily recognised by the average husband and wife as possible in their own homes.



JUNE WHITFIELD as June
TERRY SCOTT as Terry

PLAY OF THE WEEK

Four plays with a distinctly 'medical' theme, adapted for radio by Colin Davies, directed by Gordon House and performed by the same team of actors. This week's play is entitled: